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FBIS-EAS-90-196 — CONTENTS — 10 October 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ASEAN Adopts Draft Resolution on Cambodia *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 5 Oct]* 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Tax Party Members Urge Peace Cooperation Bill *[KYODO]* 2
Armed Ships, Aircraft To Carry 'Peace Corps' *[KYODO]* 2
Kaifu Foreign Policy Address Previewed *[KYODO]* 2
Reportage on Kaifu's Visit to Turkey *[cross-reference]* 3
Kajiyama Remark Forces Canceling of N.J. Visit *[KYODO]* 3
Delay in Airport Blamed on U.S. Companies *[KYODO]* 3
Official on Chip Industry Differences With U.S. *[KYODO]* 4
U.S. Said To Want End to Steel Protectionism *[KYODO]* 4
Mitsui, U.S. Firm To Jointly Develop Product *[KYODO]* 5
Kanemaru Leaves for One-Day Seoul Visit 8 Oct *[KYODO]* 5
Kanemaru Briefs Armacost on Pyongyang Visit *[KYODO]* 5
Telecommunications With DPRK To Be Improved *[KYODO]* 6
JSP Delegation, LDP Group Leave for Pyongyang *[KYODO]* 6
Bank: Aid to USSR Depends on Survey Results *[KYODO]* 6
JSP Officials To Attend Emperor's Enthronement *[KYODO]* 6
Radicals Suspected of Arson at Railway Station *[KYODO]* 7
Riots Continue in Osaka's Nishinari District *[KYODO]* 7
    More on Osaka Disturbances *[KYODO]* 8
Unified Local Elections Set for 7, 21 Apr *[KYODO]* 8
Bank Fraud Scandals, Results Reported 8
    Sumitomo Bank Chairman Resigns *[KYODO]* 8
    Hashimoto Urges Banker Discipline *[KYODO]* 9
    Bureau Penalizes Bank of Tokyo *[KYODO]* 9
Ministry Concerned at Yen Rise Against Dollar *[KYODO]* 9
Sample Shipments of 16-Megabit DRAMS Planned *[KYODO]* 10

North Korea

Commentary Denounces U.S. Forces in Far East *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
Paper Says Seoul 'Violating Human Rights' *[KCNA]* 11
Official Criticizes Kanemaru's Visit to ROK *[KYODO]* 11
Japan Socialist Party Delegation Arrives 9 Oct *[KCNA]* 12
    Meets Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 12
    Attends Luncheon *[KCNA]* 12
    Kim, Doi Discuss Ties *[KYODO]* 12
    Kim on Inter-Korean Talks *[KYODO]* 13
    Kim Il-song Meets Official *[KCNA]* 13
LDP Delegation Arrives 10 Oct for Celebration *[KCNA]* 13
    Received by Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 14
    Kim, Ozawa on Normalization Talks *[KYODO]* 14
Kim Il-song Receives Japanese Dietmen's League *[KCNA]* 14
Foreign Delegates Arrive 8 Oct for Anniversary *[KCNA]* 15
Kim Il-song, Party Officials Pose for Pictures *[KCNA]* 16

Malagasy President Marks WPK Anniversary 17
  Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet [KCNA] 17
  Ratsiraka Delivers Speech [KCNA] 17
  Presents Gift to Kim Il-song [KCNA] 18
  Lays Wreath at Military Cemetery [KCNA] 18
Kim Il-song Attends 'Grand National Celebration' [KCNA] 19
  Yi Chong-ok Addresses Meeting [KCNA] 19
Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Uganda [KCNA] 22
International Chuche Seminar Opens in Pyongyang [KCNA] 22
  Keynote Address Delivered [KCNA] 22

South Korea

Further on Defense Security Command 'Spying' 24
  Ministry Admits Monitoring Citizens [YONHAP] 24
  Information To Be Published [YONHAP] 25
  Opposition 'Under Surveillance' [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Oct] 25
  Opposition Urges Apology [YONHAP] 26
  Dissidents Plan Protest [YONHAP] 26
Proposals for North-South Talks Detailed 27
  Meeting Set for 18 Oct [HANGUK ILBO 10 Oct] 27
  Delegates Named [YONHAP] 27
  Officers Discuss Arrangements [THE KOREA HERALD 10 Oct] 28
  Kim Il-song Sets Conditions [YONHAP] 28
Foreign Minister Interview on North, PRC Policy [CHOSON ILBO 8 Oct] 28
USSR Economic Delegation Postpones Visit [YONHAP] 30
Soccer Teams Leave for Pyongyang for Match [YONHAP] 30
  Soccer Players Dine [YONHAP] 31
Reassignments Set for Switch to Local Autonomy [YONHAP] 31
Companies To Participate in Libyan Oil Projects [THE KOREA TIMES 7 Oct] 32

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

5 Opposition Parties Form Election Coalition [AFP] 33
Mahathir on Advantage of Short Campaign Period [Kuala Lumpur International] 33
Ghafar Says Cannot Determine Campaign Period [Kuala Lumpur International] 33
Commonwealth Group To Monitor General Elections [Kuala Lumpur TV] 34

Singapore

Israel's 'Excessive Use of Force' Deplored [Singapore Radio] 34
Lee Kuan Yew Warning on Effects of Gulf Crisis [BERNAMA] 34
Paper Views 'Significance' of Ties With PRC [THE STRAITS TIMES 5 Oct] 35
Decision Made on Bill on Presidential Powers [AFP] 35

Cambodia

Coverage Continues on Hun Sen's Visit to India 36
  Arrival Reported [SPK] 36
  Hun Sen Lays Wreath at Tomb [SPK] 36
  Meets Health Minister [SPK] 36
  Comments on Sihanouk [AFP] 36
  Radio Hails Visit [Phnom Penh Radio] 37
Deputy Chief of Staff Receives Indian Attache [Phnom Penh Radio] 38
Kompong Cham Receives '453 Deserters' in 1990 [SPK] 38
Son Sann Marks 11th KPNLF Anniversary [Radio VOK] 38
VODK Says SRV, Phnom Penh Continuing War 39

People Urged To 'Stop Serving' Vietnamese *[Radio VONADK]* 40
VODK Urges Adherence to Agreement on SNC 40
KPNLF Attacks Troops Blocking Market Access *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 5 Oct]* 40

Indonesia

UN 'Ready To Mediate' in East Timor Dispute *[AFP]* 40
Daily Oil Production Increase by Dec Disclosed *[ANTARA]* 41

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut, Shevardnadze Exchange Messages *[Vientiane Radio]* 41
Soviet Official Views Anniversary of Relations *[Vientiane Radio]* 42
Vientiane Radio Reports Rally on Soviet Ties 44
Leaders Greet German Counterparts on Unification *[KPL]* 45

Philippines

Effects of, Commentary on Rebellion Reported 45
    46 Noble Supporters Surrender *[Quezon City Radio]* 45
    220 Rebel Surrenderees Reported *[BUSINESS WORLD 9 Oct]* 45
    Noble, Rebel Alliance Studied *[Manila Radio]* 46
    Politicians Accused of Power Grab *[Manila Radio]* 46
    Mindanao Forces Revamp Proposed *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct]* 46
    Naval, Air Operations 'Normal' *[Quezon City Radio]* 47
    Aquino Approves Military Revamp *[MANILA BULLETIN 10 Oct]* 47
    Unlicensed Firearms To Be Seized *[Quezon City Radio]* 47
    New Threats 'Brushed Aside' *[Manila Radio]* 47
    Foiled Coup Said Nationwide *[Manila Radio]* 47
    Noble Not 'Penetration Agent' *[Manila Radio]* 48
    Cause of Rebellions Viewed *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct]* 48
    Column Views Mindanao Rebellion *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 8 Oct]* 48
    'No Widespread' Secession Movement *[MANILA BULLETIN 9 Oct]* 49
Anticoup, Rebellion Bill Passed, Certified *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 10 Oct]* 50
Aquino Denies Contemplating Cabinet Revamp *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 9 Oct]* 51
Aquino: Clemency Talks 'Premature' for Soldiers *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 2 Oct]* 51
Aquino on Wages, Debt Repayment, Crisis Powers *[Manila Radio]* 51
Movement for Aquino's Resignation Launched *[Manila Radio]* 52
Five Injured in Makati Homemade-Bomb Explosion *[Manila Radio]* 52
AFP Asked To Intensify Hunt for Honasan *[Manila Radio]* 52
Senator Confirms Rebels Desire Peace Talks *[Manila Radio]* 53
Military Rebels Appoint Peace Mediators *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 3 Oct]* 53
Justice Secretary Welcomes Peace Talks Proposal *[MANILA BULLETIN 4 Oct]* 54
Communist Chairman Sison Supports Peace Talks *[MANILA BULLETIN 4 Oct]* 54
PC Raids RAM Meeting Place in Nueva Ecija *[Quezon City Radio]* 54
Constabulary: New People's Army Losing in Bicol *[MANILA BULLETIN 5 Oct]* 54
Justice Department on Power-Sharing in South *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 3 Oct]* 55
Multinationals Continue To Make Investments *[BUSINESS WORLD 3 Oct]* 55

Thailand

Article Urges Review of Policy Toward Burma *[SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN 7-13 Oct]* 56

Vietnam

Official Urges Favorable Decision on Rice to Iraq *[VNA]* 57
Party Sends Greetings to Workers' Party of Korea *[VNA]* 57
Athletes 'Fulfill Their Task' at Beijing Games *[Hanoi International]* 57
Central Committee Secretariat Holds Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 57
Premier Issues Directive on Planning Tasks *[Hanoi Radio]* 58
Do Muoi: Bureaucratic Centralized Planning 'Poor' *[Hanoi Radio]* 58

Committee Reports Results of Antismuggling Drive *[VNA]* 59
2,800 Party Members Expelled in Hai Hung Province *[Hanoi Radio]* 59
Criminals, Forgers Held in Ho Chi Minh City *[Hanoi Radio]* 59

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Hawke Criticizes Opposition of Japanese Role *[AFP]* 60
PNG Says 'Horrified by Claims of Atrocities' *[Melbourne International]* 60

New Zealand

Opposition Leader 'Hopeful' on U.S. Accord *[AFP]* 60

ASEAN Adopts Draft Resolution on Cambodia

BK0510095390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 90 p 6

[By Phonphimon Kanchanalak in New York]

[Text] The six ASEAN foreign ministers have adopted a new draft resolution on Cambodia and have started circulating it among all cosponsors of last year's decision as a basis for consultations.

The draft will eventually be reviewed by all members of the United Nations' General Assembly [UNGA]—about 160—before its session which is scheduled to adopt the resolution on October 12. The document entitled "The Situation in Cambodia" follows very closely resolution 66B (1990) which was adopted by the UN Security Council [UNSC] on September 20.

The resolution:

—Reiterates the urgent need for a comprehensive political settlement in the framework outlined and agreed on by the five permanent members of the UNSC;

—Welcomes the acceptance of this framework in its entirety by all Cambodian factions and the formation of Supreme National Council (SNC) in Jakarta last month;

—Calls on the co-chairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC) to intensify consultations with the goal of reconvening the conference which will elaborate and adopt the comprehensive political settlement and draw up a detailed plan of implementation in accord with the Permanent Five's framework;

—Stresses the importance of an enhanced role in Cambodia for the United Nations, which will be charged with a clear and practical mandate to organise and conduct free and fair elections in a neutral political environment.

In addition, the resolution urges the UN secretary-general, within the context of preparations for reconvening the PICC and present resolution, to continue preparatory studies to assess resource implications, timing and other considerations relevant to the UN role.

The ASEAN resolution did not name any Cambodian individuals as playing particularly key roles in the peace process. Instead, it follows the wording of the UNSC resolution in urging all Cambodian leaders to play a responsive role towards a comprehensive settlement.

According to ASEAN diplomats, the process of consultations for the eventual adoption of the consensus resolution on Cambodia will be tedious but not difficult. These diplomats said that out of about 160 members of the UNGA, two-thirds normally take their lead from ASEAN. About two-thirds of the remaining third might have some substantive concerns. These countries are, for example, some European countries and major powers. But since the ASEAN resolution already closely follows the UNGA's resolution, it is unlikely the ASEAN draft will raise any major concerns.

Change

Countries like Vietnam may want to change the wording here and there and may even be unhappy with the draft but cannot derail it because major powers, which have influence over them, have already agreed to the draft.

Despite rumours in New York that Vietnam might decide to call for the Cambodian seat to be left vacant, ASEAN is not worried. Their position on the seating issue has been clear and firm: that since the SNC was set up in Jakarta in September it now occupies the seat.

The chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, Foreign Minister Abu Hasan of Malaysia, told the BANGKOK POST that ASEAN hopes the issue of the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship can be settled among Cambodians soon, so the SNC delegation can come to New York to take its seat and address the UNGA later. Cambodia was supposed to address the UNGA earlier this week.

The adoption of the draft resolution by ASEAN foreign ministers on Tuesday was preceded by two Cambodian press releases.

The first release was issued by the KPNLF faction condemning what it described as the excessive and unreasonable demands and additional conditions that the Hun Sen Government kept putting forward as the price of Cambodian peace efforts. "Following that regime's bad faith, the KPNLF wishes to announce to the world that it withdraws all the concessions it has made during and after the SNC meeting in Bangkok," said the statement.

The KPNLF faction urged the Permanent Five and co-chairmen of the PICC to "exercise their full authority" to enforce strict compliance with the Permanent Five agreement by members of the SNC from Phnom Penh.

Following the KPNLF statement, the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) issued another statement accusing Vietnam of being behind Phnom Penh's intransigence which undermines a complete formation of the SNC. ASEAN chose to play down the emerging Cambodian squabbles in New York, saying simply that it hopes the Cambodian factions can put aside their minor personal differences and appoint the chairman of the SNC to get on with the peace process.

Many ASEAN diplomats believe the main reason for Phnom Penh's lack of response, which was taken as a rejection of the recent proposals by Prince Sihanouk and the CNR, is the mounting internal problems of the Hun Sen government. The diplomats believe that Hun Sen's leadership has been in trouble and, although he is still in office, he is not in power.

Japan

Tax Party Members Urge Peace Cooperation Bill

OW0510091990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—The three members of the tiny Tax Party in the House of Councilors joined the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Friday, bringing LDP strength in the 252-seat upper house to 113 and reducing the gap with the opposition camp to 25.

The three new LDP legislators are Chinpei Nozue, Hajime Akiyama, and Tomoichi Hoshino. Formed in 1983, the Tax Party was disbanded after the three joined the LDP. Nozue said they decided to join the LDP so that they can tackle the tax issue through the ruling party.

The three also want to give their votes to the LDP and bolster its chance of getting the proposed U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill through the opposition-controlled upper house. "It would be a shame for Japan if the bill is not enacted," Nozue said at a news conference.

The U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill is aimed at opening the way for the dispatch of noncombatant Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to join international peacekeeping operations in the Persian Gulf region. Japan's existing law bans the SDF from operating overseas.

The opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), which controls 10 seats in the upper house, and a conservative independent are siding with the LDP over the U.N. cooperation bill, the focus of deliberations during a monthlong extraordinary Diet session due to open Friday next week.

The LDP needs only two more votes—possibly from other mini-parties—to clinch a majority for the bill. The largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), and the Japan Communist Party (JCP) oppose the dispatch of even unarmed SDF personnel.

The LDP lost its majority in the upper house in the election in July last year for the first time since it was founded in 1955. The LDP controls a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives, the lower chamber.

The three ex-tax party legislators are expected to join the LDP faction led by former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.

The following table gives the seating strengths of political parties in both houses of the Diet following the action of the three former Tax Party members.

House of Representatives	Parties	House of Councilors
284	LDP	113
139	JSP	73
46	Komeito	20
16	JCP	14
14	DSP	10
5	Shimpo Minshu Rengo	—
—	Rengo Sangin	12
—	Sangin Club	4
7	Independents	5
1	Vacancies	1
512	total	252

Armed Ships, Aircraft To Carry 'Peace Corps'

OW0810180090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1615 GMT 08 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—Japan will not remove arms from its military ships and aircraft if they are used to carry personnel and supplies to back up activities of a proposed Japanese Peace Cooperation Corps at overseas trouble spots, government sources said Monday. The arms aboard those ships and aircraft are solely for the purpose of self-defense and will not be used easily, one government official said.

Meanwhile, Vice Minister of Defense Tomoharu Yoda told reporters the same day that not only Maritime and Air but Ground Self-Defense Forces [SDF] will support the Peace Corps.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has already agreed to propose sending Self-Defense Force ships and aircraft abroad to support the proposed Peace Corps, the sources said.

The Peace Corps will be established under a legislative bill called the U.N. Peace Coopertion Law, which the cabinet will present to the Diet soon. The national Diet, the country's legislature, will convene on October 12 for a 30-day extraordinary session.

Kaifu Foreign Policy Address Previewed

OW1010071790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0638 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu plans to outline Japan's growing international role in a major policy speech to parliament that is expected to focus on the turbulent changes in the world over the past year.

Kaifu is scheduled to deliver the speech to both houses of the Diet on the opening day of a month-long extraordinary session on Friday.

According to an outline of the policy speech obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Kaifu plans to spell out his commitment to enact a United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill and pledge Japan's contribution to "the maintenance of justice in international society."

Kaifu, who toured the United States, Egypt, Jordan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Oman from September 28 to October 9, will also stress the need to resolve the Gulf crisis peacefully. The U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill, if enacted, will empower the government to send noncombat military personnel overseas through a U.N. peace cooperation corps.

The immediate target for the proposed U.N. corps is the Persian Gulf. The government wants to send unarmed members of the Japanese Self-Defense Force [SDF] to the Gulf to help the multinational forces deployed in the region since Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait in early August.

Japan will contribute "not only money but also personnel, goods and wisdom" for the maintenance of justice in international society, the draft speech said.

The draft said Japan will endeavor to seek understanding from Asian countries on the proposed U.N. corps. China, South Korea and other Asian nations which suffered from Japan's wartime atrocities have voiced concern about the role of the SDF in the proposed U.N. corps.

Touching on relations between Japan and the Soviet Union as well as those between Japan and North Korea, the draft said the visit next April of Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to Japan and a move toward a rapprochement between Tokyo and Pyongyang mean that the end of the Cold War in Europe is having a favorable impact on Asia.

It also said Japan will take positive steps to increase its share of the expense burden to maintain the U.S. forces in Japan by the time U.S. President George Bush visits Japan early next year.

Reportage on Kaifu's Visit to Turkey

WA0510151190

For Turkish reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Kaifu to Turkey, including reports on his talks with Prime Minister Akbulut regarding the Gulf crisis, aid to countries affected by this crisis, and bilateral relations, please see the TURKEY section of the 5 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Kajiyama Remark Forces Canceling of N.J. Visit

OW1010095690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 KYODO—The U.S. city of Trenton has declined a visit by a Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly delegation in the wake of Japanese Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama's remark which angered Americans for discriminating against blacks, officials said Wednesday.

Trenton Mayor Douglas Palmer has written to the Metropolitan Assembly Secretariat to say it is not an appropriate time for the six-member delegation to visit Trenton, the capital of the State of New Jersey, because Kajiyama's remark has compromised the visit.

Kajimaya, shortly after inspecting Tokyo's red light district September 20, said the following day the area is "like in America when neighborhoods become mixed because blacks move in, and whites are forced out." He visited Tokyo's Shinjuku area and inspected a police crackdown on a number of non-Japanese prostitutes soliciting customers.

Palmer's letter said the people of Trenton, which has a black mayor and many black residents, found the Kajiyama remark intolerable.

The Metropolitan Assembly delegation will cancel its visit to Trenton and other parts of New Jersey, officials said. The visit was designed as an inspection tour of garbage disposal facilities in Trenton and other New Jersey areas, which are well known for their garbage disposal methods.

The New Jersey State Government is reported also to have declined the proposed visit by the Tokyo delegation, the officials said.

The delegation is one of four groups due to visit Europe, North America, and Asia for about two weeks beginning October 15 to inspect environmental and housing problems facing cities around the world, the officials said.

Delay in Airport Blamed on U.S. Companies

OW0910152590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 9 KYODO—The opening of the multibillion-dollar New Kansai International Airport, now being built on a man-made island in Osaka Bay in western Japan, is likely to be delayed by six months to a year, airport company officials said Tuesday. It was originally slated to open in March 1993.

The officials of Kansai International Airport Co. blamed the delay on failure to resolve a long-standing dispute with U.S. companies seeking airport construction contracts. They said the dispute has made it difficult for them to place formal orders as quickly as they had planned.

The dispute with the U.S. intensified in July when a U.S. company lost its bid to build a ground transportation system for the nation's first 24-hour international airport. The contract for the "people-mover" system, valued at 40 million dollars to 45 million dollars, was awarded to a less-experienced Japanese firm.

The airport has been the center of a major trade dispute between the U.S. and Japan for more than three years since the U.S. filed a complaint that company collusion and "nontransparent" bidding procedures were unfairly blocking foreign firms' access to the Japanese construction market.

The two nations signed an accord in 1988 to facilitate foreign entry into Japan's construction market and a number of American firms have won building contracts since then, but U.S. Government officials complain that bid-rigging continues in Japan.

Official on Chip Industry Differences With U.S.

OW0510004690 Tokyo KYODO in English 2344 GMT 4 Oct 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Oct. 4 KYODO—Two major American high-technology industry groups said Thursday they are asking President George Bush to negotiate a new five-year semiconductor agreement with Japan.

Wilfred Corrigan, chairman of the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), said at a news conference that the SIA and the Computer Systems Policy Project (CSPP) want the new pact to replace the current bilateral semiconductor trade agreement which expires next July.

The industry request to Bush came as Japanese and U.S. trade negotiators held a daylong meeting in Washington to discuss what a senior Japanese trade official called a "market-access formula" aimed at increasing sales of U.S.-made chips in Japan.

The Japanese official said the two countries were divided in their estimates of the share of the Japanese market held by foreign semiconductor firms. He said Japanese statistics put the foreign share at just above 17 percent, compared with 13.3 percent estimated by the Americans.

The difference between the two figures stems in part from the fact that Japan counts transactions involving International Business Machines (IBM) in Japan while the U.S. does not, another Japanese official said. More important, this official said, the Japanese data are based on surveys of chip purchases by users. The U.S. calculates the Japanese market share by monitoring semiconductor shipments.

Corrigan, who is chief executive officer of LSI [Large-Scale Integration] Logic Corp., said, "The SIA-CSPP position is based on the premise that open markets and the availability of semiconductors at reasonable prices will promote the health of the entire U.S. electronics industry, foster better relations between the U.S. and Japan, and allow market forces to function freely."

Rod Canion, vice chairman of CSPP and chief executive of Compaq Computer Corp., said, "It should be clear to everyone that the U.S. computer systems industry has the same interests as the semiconductor industry in opening markets for U.S. products in Japan."

The SIA and the CSPP said they sent a joint letter to Bush stating their commitment to open markets in the U.S. and Japan and their opposition to the dumping of semiconductors.

The Americans say Japan promised in a side letter to the current pact to help foreign chipmakers increase their share of the Japanese market to 20 percent by the time the agreement expires.

The two U.S. industry groups urged the U.S. Government to negotiate a five-year agreement to take effect next August 1, under which they said Japan should make good on its alleged promise of a 20 percent market share.

SIA and CSPP member companies include IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Motorola, NCR, Digital Equipment, and Unisys.

Corrigan said U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills and Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher reacted to the request favorably when they met him and other industry leaders on Thursday.

Japanese officials contended that the U.S. is unfairly maintaining punitive tariffs on selected products for what Washington claims are violations of the current semiconductor agreement.

U.S. Said To Want End to Steel Protectionism

OW0910124890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0857 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—The United States has proposed new trade rules for steel products that could threaten developing countries' efforts to protect and nurture their steel industries, Japanese Government sources said Tuesday.

The proposal includes scrapping of tariffs on steel products and a ban on import quotas as well as a ban on governmental credit for exports of steel plants on more favorable terms than export credit supplied by private financial institutions.

It was made at an unofficial meeting between the U.S. and Japan within the framework of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the sources said.

Washington also called for a prohibition on government subsidies to the steel industry except for assisting basic research, the sources said.

The measures are apparently aimed at complete liberalization of the steel trade, which could jeopardize developing countries' plans to develop their own steel industries with economic assistance from industrial countries.

During the postwar period of rapid economic growth, Japan fostered its steel industry into a major world player with financial assistance from the World Bank and government protectionism.

One official said, "We should not deny the developing countries striving to nurture their own steel industries the very path that Japan once went through." Japanese negotiators were baffled by the proposal, made at this late stage of the Uruguay Round talks, set to conclude in December, the sources said.

Some officials charged it is a U.S. tactic to win concessions in other areas. The U.S. has already proposed restrictions on governments supplying financial and other forms of assistance to steel plant exports. The proposal was made at a committee on steel of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that has been under way since July.

Tokyo intends to ask the U.S. to clarify the relationship between the two sets of proposals, according to the sources.

Within the government, the U.S. move is viewed as an attempt to stem growing aid to steel industries in developing countries, prompted by concerns about overproduction that might further hurt the already faltering U.S. steel industry.

Mitsui, U.S. Firm To Jointly Develop Product

OW0510105090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1015 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Mitsui and Co. said Friday it has signed an agreement with Bell Helicopter Textron Inc. of the United States to jointly develop and produce a new helicopter. Under the agreement, Mitsui will shoulder 40 million dollars for joint production of the 10-seat Bell 230 model at Bell's plant in Canada, the leading Japanese trading house said.

Mitsui said it plans to begin producing 2 units a month pending air certificate approval expected in February 1992 from U.S. authorities. Monthly production will be raised to 10 units in the future, it added.

Bell Helicopter Textron is the largest U.S. helicopter maker based in Fort Worth, Texas.

Kanemaru Leaves for One-Day Seoul Visit 8 Oct

OW0810021590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0142 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—Former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru left Tokyo Monday morning for a one-day visit to South Korea to meet President No Tae-u and brief him on a joint declaration issued in Pyongyang last month by a Japanese parliamentary mission and North Korea's ruling Korean Workers' Party.

The joint declaration by the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), the Japan Socialist Party, and the Korean Workers Party said Japan should apologize and provide compensation to North Korea for its 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula and for "losses" inflicted on the North Koreans in the postwar years since 1945.

The document created a sensation in South Korea, in particular over the promise of postwar compensation and the expression that "Korea is one."

Kanemaru said last Tuesday after a meeting with South Korean Ambassador to Japan Yi Won-kyong that he will have a private meeting with No Tae-u to clarify the postwar compensation issue. The issue of postwar compensation was never brought up in the negotiations leading to the 1965 normalization of relations between Tokyo and Seoul.

Following the stir in Seoul and Tokyo over the declaration, Kanemaru said compensation for postwar "losses" would be similar to paying interest on money owed over 45 years.

LDP parliamentarian Hiromu Nonaka was accompanying Kanemaru to Seoul.

Kanemaru Briefs Armacost on Pyongyang Visit

OW0910075390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0718 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost on Tuesday urged Japan to persuade North Korea to accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities as the two nations begin negotiations to improve bilateral relations.

Armacost also told Shin Kanemaru, a senior leader in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), that talks on improving Japanese-North Korean relations should be handled so as not to cause trouble for South Korea and other neighboring nations. Kanemaru called on Armacost to brief the envoy on his trip to North Korea late last month.

Armacost said he had substantial evidence to prove considerable nuclear weapons capability in North Korea and urged Japanese help in forcing North Korea to accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Kanemaru and Makoto Tanabe, vice chairman of the opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP), signed a joint declaration with the (North) Korean Workers' Party (KWP) in Pyongyang on September 28 calling for intergovernmental negotiations in early November to establish diplomatic ties.

The declaration has come under fire for saying Japan should compensate North Korea for "losses" inflicted on the Korean people in the 45 postwar years, in addition to paying compensation for its 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

This statement was harshly criticized by South Korea, which received 500 million dollars in economic assistance from Japan as compensation for its colonial rule when it normalized ties with Japan in 1965. Tokyo and Seoul never discussed postwar "losses" in their talks on normalizing relations.

Kanemaru told Armacost that the postwar compensation issue will be discussed in governmental negotiations. He said the LDP-JSP mission had no time to consult South Korea or the United States before responding to North Korea's proposal to begin governmental talks with Japan in November, as Pyongyang made the proposal unexpectedly.

Armacost said Kanemaru's briefing dispelled his misunderstanding on the rapid changes in Tokyo-Pyongyang ties. He and Kanemaru agreed prior consultations should be held between Japan, the U.S. and South Korea over the development of Japanese-North Korean relations.

Telecommunications With DPRK To Be Improved

OW0110104890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0802 GMT 01 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct 1 (KYODO)—North Korea and Japan have agreed to set up direct satellite telecommunications links, the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications said Monday.

Tetsuo Morimoto, director general of the ministry's Telecommunications Bureau, told reporters that Kokusai Denshin Denwa Corp. (KDD) concluded the agreement with the North Korean Post and Telecommunications Ministry. The agreement, based on the joint declaration concluded last week in Pyongyang between a Japanese parliamentarian delegation and the North Korean ruling party, calls for the opening of 14 communications circuits between Japan and North Korea via an intelsat satellite over the Indian Ocean.

Three circuits will be used for telephone service, 10 for telex, and one for telegrams, Morimoto said. He said the ministry hopes the circuits will be operational before the end [of] this year.

Morimoto said television broadcasters may also use the satellite circuits under the agreement.

Communications between the two countries are currently transmitted by shortwave radio.

The two sides will continue talks on future expansion of satellite links and will decide when to end the current radio communications, Morimoto said.

JSP Delegation, LDP Group Leave for Pyongyang

OW0910020090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—A six-member Japan Socialist Party (JSP) delegation led by Chairwoman Takako Doi left Tuesday morning on a direct flight for Pyongyang to attend ceremonies commemorating the 45th anniversary of the establishment of the ruling Korean Workers' Party on Wednesday.

The JSP delegation is also scheduled to meet North Korean President Kim Il-song. Doi and the representatives of Japan's leading opposition party are also expected to secure the release of two Japanese seamen held in Pyongyang on alleged spying charges since 1983 and accompany them home Thursday.

Yukihiko Ikeda, a Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member of the House of Representatives, and another LDP legislator were also on Tuesday's flight to Pyongyang. The rest of the LDP delegation, to be headed by LDP Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa, will fly to the North Korean capital Wednesday.

Bank: Aid to USSR Depends on Survey Results

OW0810093990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0851 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—The head of the Export-Import [Ex-Im] Bank of Japan said Monday that any financial assistance to the Soviet Union should depend on the outcome of an ongoing survey of the Soviet economy by international agencies.

Mitsuhide Yamaguchi, president of the Ex-Im Bank, reiterated his bank's policy that the government should not make a hasty conclusion to the issue of financial aid to the Soviets. He said the issue of whether to provide the Soviets with any financial support should require thorough government review, while closely monitoring the ongoing detailed study of the Soviet economy by international lending agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Yamaguchi also said he felt most countries attending the joint annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington in late September welcomed Japan's decision to offer an additional 2 billion dollars in aid to the "frontline" states seriously affected by the Persian Gulf crisis. He said that at the meetings there were no other calls for Japan to step up financial aid further.

JSP Officials To Attend Emperor's Enthronement

OW0410171590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1447 GMT 04 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 4 KYODO—Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), will attend the enthronement ceremony for Emperor Akihito on November 12 as long as it has no religious overtones, JSP officials said. However, Doi and other leaders of Japan's largest opposition party will not attend the Daijosai, or Great Food Offering Ceremony, scheduled for November 22-23, the final major ceremony to mark the enthronement.

According to government plans, the Sokui-No-Rei, or enthronement ceremony, will be performed as a state function as specified by the Constitution, while the Daijosai will be an Imperial Family function, not a matter of state. Some 2,500 guests, including 500 foreign dignitaries, will attend the enthronement ceremony at the Imperial Palace.

Opponents of the enthronement ceremony and ensuing Daijosai charge that both are religious in nature and that using state funds violates the constitutional prohibition of any link between government activities and specific religious acts.

The JSP, for its part, accuses the government of making light of the constitutional separation of religion and state in its plans for the ceremonies. The JSP says that the enthronement ceremony should not be performed in a way to show off the nation's power and that its "religious features" should be removed.

During the ceremony, Emperor Akihito will sit on the takamikura, or throne, which critics say symbolizes the status of emperors as living gods.

The major opposition party argues that the planned round of three "banzai" cheers to be led by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu at the ceremony runs counter to the spirit of the Constitution.

The JSP also says that it is opposed to spending a lot of state money on the Daijosai, a Shinto ceremony in which the emperor offers newly cropped rice and other food to deities and spends part of the night in a special shrine to symbolize his communion with the gods. The government plans to spend 8.1 billion yen on the enthronement ceremony and related events, including the Daijosai.

Emperor Akihito assumed imperial duties January 7, 1989, immediately after his father, the Emperor Showa, died at the age of 87.

Radicals Suspected of Arson at Railway Station

OW0910063790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—A fire broke out Tuesday morning at a former railway station building once used by the imperial family in Tokyo in a suspected attack by extremists opposed to enthronement rites for Emperor Akihito scheduled for November, police said.

The wooden building in Hachioji in western Tokyo burned following a blast at 4:30 A.M. Fragments of a fire extinguisher were found after the fire, police said. The blast was strong enough to break windows in nearby houses but no one was injured, police said.

The building is on the Chuo line, 900 meters from the mausoleum where the late Taisho and Showa emperors are buried. The 363-square meter structure was built for the imperial family to worship at the mausoleum of the Emperor Taisho in 1927 and was sold to Hachioji City in 1962.

It has been used as a hall for musical performances and the teaching of dance.

The extremist Chukakuha (Middle Core Faction) has claimed responsibility for an arson attack at a Shinto shrine in Akita Prefecture in July and the firing of three mortar shells at the headquarters of Japan Broadcasting Corp. (NHK) in Tokyo in August. Chukakuha said both incidents were protests against the emperor system.

Radicals, including the Chukakuha, have opposed the November coronation of Emperor Akihito as an attempt to deify the emperor.

Riots Continue in Osaka's Nishinari District

OW0510123790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1217 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 5 KYODO—Rioting laborers surrounding a police station in Osaka's Nishinari District swelled to nearly 1,000 by Friday evening and continued to clash with police. Four people, including two policemen, were injured while one man was arrested for disturbing public order in the latest development in the riots which broke out Tuesday.

The violence was sparked by allegations that a member of the local Nishinari Police Station had accepted about 3.5 million yen in bribes from a yakuza organization which controls job allocations for day laborers.

The so-called "Airin" area in Osaka's Nishinari Ward is Japan's largest slum quarter, followed by the Sanya District in Tokyo's Taito Ward.

Police have so far arrested 43 people. The number of injuries in the clash stood at 47 as of Friday morning, according to police.

Smoke still lingered from scattered trucks, bicycles and overturned vending machines after the early morning ransacking by the rioters.

Two nearby elementary schools were adjourned earlier than scheduled and school teachers accompanied children on their way home.

Following a temporary lull after a middle-aged man launched a speech on top of a truck equipped with a loudspeaker Friday morning, demanding the release of those arrested, the number of rioters gradually swelled from 300 to nearly 1,000. They began throwing rocks and setting bicycles ablaze.

Shortly after noon, riot police moved in, using fire hoses on rioters who were continuing to throw rocks and set fire to nearby bicycles. Police restored order in the area within half an hour. An extra 500 riot police were rushed to the area Friday, taking the total number of riot police deployed there to 2,000 since the disturbances began Tuesday.

Police said the rioters are mostly day laborers who congregate in Nishinari Ward and their supporters from outside the area.

Nearly half those arrested were company employees and students from colleges and vocational schools, not day laborers living in the Airin District, they said. The laborers are critical of police for failing to stop the gangsters, known in Japan as "yakuza," from exploiting them.

After a lull Thursday, about 300 people took to the streets before dawn Friday, walking along major thoroughfares, paralyzing traffic and disrupting daily life in the area.

At around midnight Thursday, a group of about 1,000 broke into and looted grocery stores near the police station before setting fire to them. The rioters then moved onto a highway in the Airin District, where they battled riot police. They set an unmanned railway station ablaze and threw stones at fire fighters arriving to put out the fire. One group set trucks and cars parked along the highway on fire.

On Friday morning a truck was set on fire near Shin-Imamiya Station on the Osaka loop line, and the smoke caused a short-lived panic within the station. Buses in the area were pelted with rocks, and some changed their routes to avoid the violence.

One bank employee who commutes into the area commented, "More than being action critical of the police, it seems to be just reckless rioting." An elderly woman who has long lived in the area said, "In previous riots, they didn't burn things or destroy vending machines ... I'm concerned they may cause a fire."

More on Osaka Disturbances

OW0610184990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1523 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Osaka, Oct 5 (KYODO)—Rioters surrounding a police station in Osaka's Nishinari District swelled to some 1,200 Saturday evening and continued to clash with police. Fifteen people, including 11 policemen, were injured while three people were arrested for disturbing public order in the latest development in the riots, which broke out Tuesday.

The riots were sparked by allegations that an officer at the local Nishinari police station had accepted about 3.5 million yen in bribes from gangster organizations that control allocation of jobs to day laborers.

Although the disturbances temporarily calmed down Saturday morning, 2,500 riot police were deployed in the area.

On Saturday evening, some 100 people from a labor organization gathered in front of the police station to protest arrests of members of their group. At around midnight Saturday, over a thousand people took to the streets and threw stones and fire bombs.

Most shops near the area closed in the early evening and street car service was halted around 8:30 P.M. due to the disturbance.

The so-called "Airin" area in Nishinari Ward is Japan's largest slum quarter, followed by the Sanya District in Tokyo's Taito Ward.

Unified Local Elections Set for 7, 21 Apr

OW0910085790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0803 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] has agreed on a Home Affairs Ministry plan to hold unified local elections on April 7 and 21 next year, political sources said Tuesday.

Gubernatorial elections in 13 prefectures, including Tokyo, Kanagawa, and Osaka, and prefectural assembly elections in 44 prefectures will be held April 7. Unified elections for cities, towns and villages will be held April 21. Both dates fall on a Sunday, as is traditional for Japanese elections.

The LDP will formally agree on the dates at a meeting of its research commission on the election system on Friday. The schedule will be submitted to the Diet for its approval later.

Bank Fraud Scandals, Results Reported

Sumitomo Bank Chairman Resigns

OW0710051290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0504 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 (KYODO)—Sumitomo Bank Chairman Ichiro Isoda said on Sunday he will step down from his post in connection with the case of a former branch head who was arrested for illegally arranging a huge amount in loans to stock speculators.

Isoda, speaking at a hurriedly-called press conference, said the top official of a bank whose employee committed such a serious crime should take responsibility in view of banks' high public character. His resignation follows the Tokyo district public prosecutor's arrest of Akinori Yamashita, 45, former head of Sumitomo's Aobadai branch in Yokohama, for arranging 22.9 billion yen in loans from three depositors to Mitsuhiro Kotani, 53, leader of a stock speculators group on Friday.

Kotani was earlier prosecuted for stock manupulation in violation of the Securities and Exchange Law.

Isoda said Sotoo Tatsumi, Sumitomo Bank president, expressed his intent to resign but he dissuaded him from doing so. The 67-year-old president, also attended the press conference held at the bank's Tokyo headquarters Sunday.

The 77-year-old Isoda became chairman in 1983 after serving six years as president. A graduate of Kyoto University, he joined the bank in 1935.

Sumitomo Bank, the nation's highest-earning bank, had unconsolidated pretax profit worth 352.65 billion yen and operating revenue worth 4.15 trillion yen in the fiscal year ended in March 31, 1990, both largest among 13 major Japanese commercial banks.

Hashimoto Urges Banker Discipline

OW0810141790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1309 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—In the wake of a loan fraud scandal involving Japan's highest-earning bank, Sumitomo Bank, Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto urged the banking industry on Monday to review their management systems and tighten discipline among their employees.

"I hope that not only Sumitomo but also other banks will establish sound management systems and thorough discipline for their employees," Hashimoto told a press conference after he met with Sumitomo Bank Chairman Ichiro Isoda.

Isoda, 77, said on Sunday he will step down from his position to take responsibility for the actions of a former branch manager, Akinori Yamashita, who was arrested Friday on suspicion of illegally arranging 22.6 billion yen in loans to stock speculators.

Hashimoto also told reporters the ministry will decide what measures to take to prevent future fraudulent activities among bankers after studying the details of the case.

After the meeting with Hashimoto, Isoda told reporters that he apologized for the misconduct of Yamashita and reported his resignation to Hashimoto.

Isoda, who visited the ministry with Sumitomo Bank President Sotoo Tatsumi, said he received no specific directive from Hashimoto concerning the case. He and Tatsumi also visited Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno to express their apologies.

Reports of the affair, meanwhile, sent jitters through the Tokyo stock market on Monday, driving the stock of Sumitomo Bank down 10 yen to 1,640 yen at the close. Sumitomo stock plunged as much as 50 yen at one stage.

Bureau Penalizes Bank of Tokyo

OW0910053290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 9 KYODO—The Tokyo Regional Taxation Bureau has slapped 900 million yen in penalty and back taxes on the Bank of Tokyo for allegedly failing to report 2 billion yen in income for the business year to March 1988, bureau sources said Tuesday.

This is the second scandal involving a major commercial bank in Tokyo in less than a week. On Sunday, Sumitomo Bank Chairman Ichiro Isoda said he will resign to take responsibility for a loan scandal involving a former Sumitomo branch manager.

The bureau sources said a tax audit conducted by the bureau found the bank concealed gains of more than 800 million yen from share and bond dealings and over 1.1 billion yen from foreign exchange and other transactions. Sources familiar with the case said the Bank of Tokyo evaded taxation on the profits from stock and bond transactions through manipulation of trading through trust fund accounts.

The bank allegedly sold 2 billion yen worth of stock and bond holdings in trust-fund accounts at 800 million yen below the market price and bought them back the following day at full market value. The bank reported the difference as a loss in a bid to diminish its overall income accrued for the business year to March 1988, the sources said.

Hajime Shinohara, head of the Bank of Tokyo's Information Section, called the incident a "difference of perspective," saying it is "regrettable" that it had been "wrongly considered as hiding income. We differ with tax authorities over the recognition of the value of transactions in securities," said Shinohara, "given the environment of the time, I'm convinced that a reasonable value was established," he said.

"For the year ending in March 1988, we made 58 billion yen in profits, so there is no reason for us to try and conceal just 800 million yen," said Shinohara.

Ministry Concerned at Yen Rise Against Dollar

OW0810060390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0405 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 8 KYODO—The U.S. dollar plummeted against the yen in Tokyo trading Monday morning, losing over 3 yen, due to uncertainties over the U.S. economy following the rejection of a government budget reform package by the U.S. House of Representatives last week.

The dollar finished at 130.60 yen, down 3.12 yen from Friday's finish of 133.72 yen, and also sharply lower than the day's opening rate of 131.75 yen. The morning close compared with 132.05-15 yen in New York and 132.25-35 yen in London late Friday, and is the dollar's lowest level against the Japanese currency in Tokyo since the end of March last year.

The dollar came under massive selling by institutional investors, including foreign exchange banks and life insurance companies, throughout the morning session, dealers said.

After sinking below the 131.41 yen line, repurchases based on a perception of an overheated decline of the dollar came to support the U.S. currency.

Exporters' profit-taking selling of the Japanese currency, which rose about 6 yen against the dollar last week, also pushed the U.S. currency back up at one point, dealers said. But toward the morning close, the dollar was caught in further active selling, and finished at its lowest level since March 15 last year, when it closed at 129.90 yen.

Sources at the Bank of Japan said the central bank is wary of the dollar's high-paced decline. They said the central bank sees the dollar's plunge as stemming from a further slowing down of the U.S. economy, as well as from deadlocked negotiations on the budget reform package to trim 500 million dollars from the U.S. federal budget deficit.

Britain's decision to join the European Monetary System (EMS) also helped to push the dollar down against major currencies, the sources said.

The central bank, however, sees little possibility of a further major decline of the dollar, because the Middle East crisis, which tends to boost the U.S. currency, is still continuing, they said.

The yen's higher value against the dollar, meanwhile, will ease the impact of rises in dollar-denominated crude oil prices on the Japanese economy. But the central bank will keep on closely monitoring the future movement of the yen-dollar rate, the sources said.

Sources at the Finance Ministry, meanwhile, said the ministry contacted major commercial banks late last week to indicate its concern about the yen's fast-paced rise against the dollar. The Finance Ministry took a favorable view of the yen's rise against the U.S. currency earlier last week.

The dollar moved between 130.55 yen and 131.75 yen during the morning session, compared with Friday's range between 132.75 yen and 133.80 yen.

The central trading rate stood at 131.55 yen against 133.65 yen in the previous trading session.

Sample Shipments of 16-Megabit DRAMS Planned

OW0410133890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] Hiroshima, Oct. 4 KYODO—NEC Corp. President Tadahiro Sekimoto said Thursday the company will begin sample shipments of 16-megabit dynamic random access memories (DRAMS) to computer makers early next year. Sekimoto said with a favorable annual 10 percent growth rate anticipated in the semiconductor market, advanced memories should be in strong demand.

NEC follows Toshiba Corp., which announced in late September plans to begin mass production of 16-megabit chips at its factory in Higashi-Hiroshima, near Hiroshima in 1992. Sekimoto did not comment on the volume of 16-megabit chips to be produced.

Sekimoto added that NEC, which began test manufacturing of four-megabit chips in May, will begin producing 3 million four-megabit DRAMS per month this December at the factory. It will expand monthly production of four-megabit DRAMS to 4 million in April 1992, Sekimoto said.

Investment in the Higashi-Hiroshima plant will total 105 billion yen in the year ending next March, Sekimoto added. This is an upward revision from an initial estimate of 60 billion yen in April.

North Korea

Commentary Denounces U.S. Forces in Far East

SK1010101190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "A Persistent Attempt for Perpetual Occupation"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. defense secretary, in an interview with ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japan on 4 October, let loose a string of absurd remarks.

In the interview, saying there are no signs of democracy and free economy in our Republic, he raved that as long as the U.S. forces are necessary in the Far East region and the United States wants its existence there, the U.S. forces will remain. This is a very provocative and brazen move that nakedly reveals the inner intention not to withdraw the U.S.imperialist aggression forces from the Far East region, and from South Korea in particular.

As for democracy, this has been most highly displayed in the northern half of the Republic, where human beings' independence has been valued. In addition, because the economic system of socialism—which is matchlessly superior to capitalism—has been established, it thus goes without saying that our country need not promote a market economy.

Why is the U.S. defense secretary bent on constantly stationing U.S. forces in the Far East region, while groundlessly blaming our country? This is a precise question. It is related to the U.S. imperialist aggressive strategy toward Korea. The U.S. imperialist Asian-Pacific strategy is an important part of the U.S. strategy.

As everyone knows, the U.S. imperialists are bent on perpetually holding on to South Korea as a strategic point, a colonial military base, and anticommunist bulwark. Still worse, with South Korea as a stepping stone, they are trying to invade our Republic and other socialist countries to further their ambition for world supremacy.

Proceeding from such a stand, the U.S. imperialists consider the Korean peninsula—which is linked to the Far East and, in particular, a vast continent—important.

The U.S. imperialists set up South Korea as a front line in their strategy and have constantly reinforced weapons there, not content with the deployment of enormous aggression forces, including nuclear weapons. Still worse, they have aggravated tension while conducting each year the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, a test nuclear war and preliminary war aimed at invading us.

The U.S. imperialists blame our country, in which we proceed under the banner of socialism, saying that there is no sign of change. This is nothing but a pretext to constantly station the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea.

At present, the world is moving toward detente and arms reductions. Many countries are cutting military costs and closing their military bases in other countries. This is a current trend. The North and South, furthermore, hold the North-South high-level talks to cut military costs, reduce armed forces, and alleviate military and political confrontation. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialist claim of militarily occupying South Korea is an unpardonable crime, which goes against the tenor of the times and creates stumbling blocks to peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

In fact, the United States and South Korea are where democracy and change should be promoted. Campaigns for independence, democracy, and reunification have been bloodily suppressed in South Korea. Still worse, patriotic figures who turned out to rightfully struggle have been branded as criminals, languishing behind bars. South Korea, where human rights and democracy have been trampled underfoot, is the very place that should be changed at once.

Before babbling about democracy in the North, the U.S. imperialists first should change their policy toward Korea. In addition, they should realize democracy in the colony, South Korea, and give up their persistent attempt to perpetually occupy South Korea—an attempt to never release South Korea, like fat between their teeth. The U.S. imperialists should leave South Korea at once.

Paper Says Seoul 'Violating Human Rights'

SK0810064890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0615 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that Yun Sok-yong who had deserted the South Korean Army barracks called a press conference in Seoul and issued a declaration of conscience exposing that the "Army Security Command" is engaged in political surveillance over and investigation in the tendencies of people of different social strata.

The news analyst says:

His press conference and his declaration of conscience show that the South Korean authorities are resorting to military intelligence politics and the puppet military is stretching a hand of political investigation and repression to politicians and other civilians. They brought into bold relief the anti-democratic military fascist nature of the present "government" of South Korea.

With the vicious acts of political surveillance brought to light, the "Defence Ministry" of South Korea absurdly tried to defend itself by saying that they are "personal data" collected to "protect" the people in case of war or emergency and they have nothing to do with surveillance over civilians for political purposes. But, those under the influence of the former "Democratic Justice Party" are excluded from investigation. This tells that it is a political surveillance for the purpose of arresting anti-"government" figures, not a "surveillance for protection of somebody in case of emergency."

The South Korean authorities once announced that they would take an institutional measure to ensure the "neutrality of the Army," but it was an empty talk. The No Tae-u "government" shadows and keeps an eye round the clock on 200,000 people of 126 social movement organizations even with the mobilization of the puppet army intelligence service and arrests anyone of them any moment. This proves that the "government of the Sixth Republic" is a "regime" violating human rights and a heinous military fascist dictatorial "regime" little different from the preceding fascist dictatorial "governments."

Official Criticizes Kanemaru's Visit to ROK

OW1010140490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 10 KYODO—North Korea urges Japan to act independently in promoting talks between Pyongyang and Tokyo, a senior (North) Korean Workers Party official said Wednesday. The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, expressed displeasure with powerful Japanese politician Shin Kanemaru for having apologized to South Korea over a Japanese-North Korean joint declaration he signed last month. The North Korean official questioned whether Japan has its own foreign policy.

North Koreans might harbor distrust of Japan if they knew of Kanemaru's visit to Seoul, the official said. He urged Japan to independently handle relations with Pyongyang and settle postwar problems.

North Korea's mass media has kept silent about Kanemaru's Seoul visit.

Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister and one of the most influential politicians in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), paid a one-day visit to Seoul on Monday and apologized to South Korean President No Tae-u for "causing misunderstanding" among the South Korean people over the Japan-North Korea joint declaration issued in Pyongyang on September 28. Kanemaru said on that day that he told No he had no intention of causing any embarrassment to the government or people of South Korea.

Kanemaru visited Pyongyang from September 24-28 as head of an LDP delegation, together with a Japan Socialist Party (JSP) delegation led by JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe.

The LDP, JSP, and the (North) Korean Workers Party issued the joint declaration, calling for early intergovernmental talks on the establishment of diplomatic ties between Japan and North Korea. The joint declaration said, "The three parties consider that Japan should fully and officially apologize and compensate the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) for the enormous misfortunes and miseries imposed upon the Korean people for 36 years and the losses inflicted upon the Korean people in the ensuing 45 years after the war."

Japan Socialist Party Delegation Arrives 9 Oct

SK0910231190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP] led by chairperson of its Central Executive Committee Takako Doi arrived here today by air to participate in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee.

It consists of deputy head of the delegation Wataru Kubo, vice-chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee and member of the House of Councillors, and members of the delegation Sugio Iwatare, member of the House of Representatives, Hajime Fukada, director of the People's Movement Department and member of the House of Councillors, Taneaki Tanami, director of the Information Department and member of the House of Representatives, who are members of the Party Central Executive Committee, and Sumiko Shimizu, member of the House of Councillors.

The delegation is accompanied by suite members and reporters.

A large crowd of people in the city warmly welcomed them, waving bunches of flowers.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee and deputy to the SPA, and officials concerned.

Meets Kim Il-song

SK0910232390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Korea, today received the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) led by chairperson of its Central Executive Committee Takako Doi on a visit to Korea to participate in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK.

Present on the occasion were Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier; Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the C.C., the WPK; and Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a Department of the C.C., the WPK.

Chairperson Takako Doi congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song on the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK and wished him good health and long life.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chairperson Takako Doi presented a gift to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Attends Luncheon

SK0910232590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today arranged a luncheon in honor of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Takako Doi, chairperson of its Central Executive Committee.

Present there were Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The luncheon took place in a warm atmosphere.

Kim, Doi Discuss Ties

OW0910130590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 9 KYODO —Kim [Il-song] said the North Korea-Japan governmental talks on normalizing ties, proposed to start next month, would go smoothly. The time is ripe for the normalization of bilateral ties, as many people in both countries want this and the world situation demands it as well, Kim was quoted as saying.

It was also revealed in the meeting that Kim had told Shin Kanemaru, a senior member of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, during his North Korean trip last month that Kim "is waiting for the day" when he can visit Japan after ties are normalized.

In his meeting with Doi, Kim accepted the JSP team's invitation to send a mission from the ruling Korean

Workers Party to Japan in the near future. "I myself cannot go, so some other people can," Kim was quoted as telling the JSP representatives. The JSP hopes the visit will take place after the second round of North-South Korean prime ministers' talks in Pyongyang next week and before Emperor Akihito's enthronement November 12 in Tokyo. Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, would be likely to head the North Korean mission to Japan, JSP sources said.

Kim on Inter-Korean Talks

OW0910150190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1440 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 9 KYODO—North Korean President Kim Il-song said Tuesday he hopes that prime ministerial talks with South Korea will be successful and lead to unification of the divided Korean peninsula. The North Korean leader expressed that hope in a one-hour meeting with Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi, who arrived in Pyongyang earlier in the day for a two-day visit to attend ceremonies marking the 45th anniversary of the founding of the ruling Korean Workers Party, according to officials accompanying Doi.

Kim said one of three North Korean demands likely will be granted at the second round of talks between the prime ministers of North and South Korea, which are to be held October 16-19 in Pyongyang. But officials said Kim did not predict which of the three demands would be met.

In an historic meeting in Seoul early last month, North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk demanded that South Korea release dissidents jailed for taking unauthorized trips to North Korea, halt a joint U.S.-South Korea military drill, and stop efforts to seek simultaneous, separate seats for North and South Korea in the United Nations.

Kim Tuesday repeated his support for two autonomous governments under one state, unlike Germany's reunification formula that integrated the economically weak East Germany into West Germany.

Kim was quoted as saying that he thinks South Korean President No Tae-u will endorse North Korea's three principles of independence, peace and unity for a common purpose in talks for reunification. Kim, however, said the unification issue will not be easily resolved. Kim was quoted as telling Doi that he plans to meet South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and take up the issue of releasing jailed dissidents when he visits Pyongyang next week for the prime ministerial talks.

Kim Il-song Meets Official

SK0910232190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song today received Yoshinori Yasui, former chairman of the Committee for Measures on Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party, and his companion, on a visit to Korea to participate in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present on the occasion were secretary Kim Yong-sun and Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Yoshinori Yasui offered congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song on the 45th anniversary of the WPK founding and wished him long life in good health.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphete.

Yoshinori Yasui and his companion, together with the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party, were invited to a luncheon arranged by Comrade Kim Il-song.

LDP Delegation Arrives 10 Oct for Celebration

SK1010113190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of Japan led by Ichiro Ozawa, general secretary of the LDP and member of the House of Representatives, arrived here today by air to participate in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] at the invitation of the Central Committee [CC] of the WPK.

The delegation consists of Deputy General Secretary of the LDP and member of the House of Representatives Takeshi Noda who is deputy head of the delegation, and Deputy General Secretaries of the LDP and members of the House of Representatives Yukihiko Ikeda, Michihiko Kano, Keisuke Nakanishi and Hideo Usui and Deputy General Secretary and member of the House of Councillors Yudaka Inoue, who are members of the delegation.

They were accompanied by the suite and journalists.

Arriving with them were Makoto Tanabe, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and member of the House of Representatives; and Sadao Yamahana, deputy general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives.

At the airport a large crowd warmly welcomed the guests, waving flowers.

They were met at the airport by secretary of the C.C., the WPK Kim Yong-sun, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK Choe Mun-son, vice-director of a department of the C.C., the WPK Kim Yang-kon and other officials concerned.

Received by Kim Il-song

SK1010113990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan headed by its General Secretary Ichiro Ozawa on a visit to Korea to participate in the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present on the occasion were Secretary Kim Yong-sun and Vice-Director of a department Kim Yang-kon of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

General Secretary Ichiro Ozawa offered congratulations to President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK and wished him long life in good health.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for them.

Kim, Ozawa on Normalization Talks

OW1010103590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 10 KYODO—North Korean President Kim Il-song and the secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Ichiro Ozawa, agreed Wednesday to open intergovernmental talks at an early date on the establishment of diplomatic ties, LDP officials said.

Kim called for an early normalization of ties between Japan and North Korea, telling Ozawa that the door has already been opened. Ozawa, the most senior LDP official ever to visit Pyongyang, agreed with Kim and pledged efforts to establish diplomatic ties, the officials said.

The LDP's No. 2 man met Kim for about 20 minutes soon after flying into Pyongyang by a nonstop chartered flight, heading an LDP delegation to join festivities in the North Korean capital marking the 45th anniversary of the founding of the (North) Korean Workers Party. The two men later talked over lunch for about one hour.

Ozawa ranks second in party hierarchy after Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who is LDP president.

On Tuesday, the leader of Japan's main opposition party, Takako Doi, arrived in Pyongyang and talked with the North Korean president.

Ozawa's political mentor, Shin Kanemaru, and JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe visited North Korea on September 24-28 and issued a joint declaration urging the governments of the two countries to open talks within November on the establishment of diplomatic relations and solutions to all outstanding problems between the two countries.

Kim, who has remained in power in the North ever since the 1945 division of Korea, extended invitations to both Ozawa and Kanemaru to visit North Korea again, the officials said.

Ozawa and Kim did not discuss Japan's payment of compensation for "the losses inflicted upon the Korean people" during the 45 years since the end of World War II, which Kanemaru and Tanabe had promised, they said. In Japan, some ruling and opposition politicians have openly opposed the proposed payment of such compensation.

At the outset of the talks, Kim hailed North Korea's strengthening ties with the LDP and welcomed Ozawa's visit, officials said. "The establishment of relations between the Workers Party and the Liberal Democratic Party is an auspicious event," Kim said.

Ozawa's visit came less than two weeks after the historic trip to North Korea by Kanemaru, a former deputy prime minister, who is leader of the LDP's largest faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. It was during Kanemaru's trip that Kim, in a major shift in his Japan policy, offered to open government-level talks with Japan for normalization of bilateral ties and release two Japanese seamen held in North Korea as spies since 1983.

Ozawa and Doi are scheduled to return to Japan on Thursday. They are expected to escort the two Japanese seamen back home on a direct chartered flight from Pyongyang to Tokyo. Isamu Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, captain and first mate of the Japanese freighter No. 18 Fujisan Maru, were detained in November 1983 after a North Korean stowed away to Japan on board their vessel during an earlier port call to North Korea.

Kim Il-song Receives Japanese Dietmen's League

SK1010114990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Chuji Kuno, former chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and his party on a visit to Korea to participate in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Present on the occasion were Secretary Kim Yong-sun and Vice-Director of a department Kim Yang-kon of the C.C. [Central Committee], the WPK.

Chuji Kuno congratulated President Kim Il-song on the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK and wished him long life in good health.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chuji Kuno and his party, together with the delegation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, were invited to a luncheon arranged by President Kim Il-song.

Foreign Delegates Arrive 8 Oct for Anniversary

SK0810133690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Foreign delegations and delegates arrived here Sunday to participate in the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

They are:

A party and state delegation of Laos led by Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the People's Revolutionary Party;

A delegation of the Syrian Arab Socialist Baath Party led by Walid Hamdun, member of the regional leadership and director of the financial department of the party;

A party and government delegation of Namibia led by John Yaotto [name as received], member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the South West Africa People's Organization, general secretary of the National Union of Namibian Workers and member of parliament;

Tulsi Bhattari, general secretary of the Communist Party of Nepal and honorary chairman of the Left United Front;

A delegation of the Popular Front of Burkina Faso led by Boukary Ilboudo, secretary in charge of propaganda and sports of the Executive Committee of the Front;

A government delegation of the Republic of the Sudan led by 'Utman 'Abd-al-Jabar, adviser to the Political Committee of the Command Council of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution;

A delegation of the National Union for Independence and Revolution of Chad led by Omos Reoulengar [name as received], member of the Executive Bureau of the C.C., the National Union;

A delegation of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain led by Juan Ramos, general secretary of the C.C., the party;

A delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party led by Nadim Abdul Samad, deputy general secretary of the party;

Santiago Guillermo, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of the Republic of Dominica;

Baligadoo Shree Krisna [name as received], deputy general secretary of the Mauritian Militant Movement;

Roger Dafflon [name as received], member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Switzerland;

Mary Fer Winston [name as received], member of the National Committee and member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.;

Avtar Singh Mal Hotra [name as received], member and secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India;

Benoy Krishna Chowdhury, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and minister of Agrarian and rural development of the government of the state of West Bengal;

D.P. Wickramasinghe, member of the Political Bureau of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and member of parliament;

A delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon led by Isam Kang Harabi [name as received], member of the Political Bureau of the party;

A delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda led by Ntabomvura Venant [name as received], member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Policy Committee of the Movement;

A delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party led by Feliciano Gundana, member of the Political Bureau of the party and minister of the presidency;

A delegation of the People's Democratic Rally of Cameroon led by Klebe Nicolas [name as received], member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Rally and member of parliament;

Randolfo Banegas, member of the C.C., the Communist Party of Honduras;

Dorothee Line [name as received], member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe;

A delegation of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea led by Micha Nsue Nfumu [name as received], political and administrative secretary of the party;

Waldo Paredes [name as received], member of the Political Bureau and international secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile;

Delegate of the United Communist Party of Turkey Huseyin Cahit Baylav [name as received], vice-director of a department of the party;

A government delegation of Gabon led by Agueminya [name as received], councillor and ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;

A government delegation of Central Africa led by Jean Claude Kazagui [name as received], minister and councillor of the presidency;

Delegate of the parliament of Colombia Humberto Valencia Garcia, deputy speaker of the House of Representatives;

Mbela Hiza [name as received], political councillor of the chamber of the head of state of Zaire;

Family of Maruja Loque de Carnero Checa [name as received], former general secretary of the Latin American Federation of Journalists;

Delegate of the Centre of the Cuban Workers Jose Antonio Munos Lomba [name as received], member of the National Committee and chairman of the Control and Auditing Committee of the Centre;

A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union led by Thongvin Phomvihan, first secretary of the C.C., the Union;

Delegate of the Mozambican Youth Organization Joao Pereira, secretary in charge of university youth;

A delegation of the National Youth Union of Burkina Faso led by Clement Pitroipa, general secretary of the Union;

A delegation of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League led by Adnan Arbash, director of a department of the League;

Delegate of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba Caridad del Rosario Diego, member of the National Bureau of the Union;

A delegation of the National Federation of Liberal Youth of Colombia led by Fernando Sanchez, general coordinator of the Federation;

A delegation of the Youth of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Workers' Party led by Mario Pintu de Andrade, second secretary of the Youth;

A Mozambican friendship delegation led by Alberto Chissano, special assistant to the president;

Delegate of the New Zealand-DPRK Association Wolfgang Rosenberg, vice-chairman of the Association;

Martin Sindabizera, chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association;

A delegation of the Uganda-DPRK Friendship Association led by David Kibirango [name as received], chairman of the Association;

Bishnu Sundar Pradhan [name as received], secretary general of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association;

Delegate of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association Om Prakashi Mantri [name as received], secretary general of the Association;

Reggie Ranatunge [name as received], chairman of the Sri Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association;

Musa Kabia [name as received], chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association;

A delegation of the Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange Association led by Fumio Togasa [name as received], secretary general of the Association;

Madirisha Juvenal [name as received], chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;

Yembeh Mansaray [name as received], chairman of the Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea;

Jaya Pathchana [name as received], president of the Sri Lanka National Committee for the Reunification of Korea;

Shashi Bhushan [name as received], vice-chairman of the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;

Merle E. Ratner [name as received], chairman of the U.S. Committee in Solidarity With the Korean people;

Delegate of the U.S. Out of Korea Committee Dianne Mathiowets [name as received], coordinator in the south of the committee;

Virgilio Antonio Zulumongo [name as received], deputy secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement;

Vassilis Papastfidas [name as received], vice-chairman in charge of Social and International Relations of the Greek Union of National and International Road Transport Workers;

Delegate of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions Khalil Algousin, director of a department of the Confederation; and

Delegate of the Arab Lawyers Union Hamid Radwan al Azhari, member of the standing council of the Union.

Earlier, a delegation of the Japan League of Socialist Youth led by Masahide Kadaoka [name as received], chairman of the national council of the league, and a delegation of the Youth Organization of the Umno of Malaysia led by Jaji Mustapha Yaakub [name as received], secretary general of the international department of the organization, arrived here.

Kim Il-song, Party Officials Pose for Pictures

SK0810235390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Pyongyang, officials of the party Central Committee, party officials of central organs and Pyongyang and leading officials of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on October 8 on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK.

Present there were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Chon Pyong-ho, Han Song-yong, Choe Kwang, Hyon Mu-kwang, Choe Tae-pok, Kim Chol-man, Choe Yong-yim, Hong Song-nam, Kim Pok-sin and Kang Hui-won who are members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Yun Ki-pok, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hi, Kim Yong-son and Hwang Chang-yop who are secretaries of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il-song congratulated members of the leading organs of the party Central Committee and party officials who are actively contributing to the strengthening and development of our party on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK and posed for a photograph with them.

Malagasy President Marks WPK Anniversary

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK0810234390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delivered a speech at the banquet he gave today at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, on a visit to Korea to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the WPK founding.

Noting that President Didier Ratsiraka kindly visited and congratulated us whenever we had a national jubilee in our country, bringing joy to our people and adding glory to our jubilation, he said:

I think highly of your invariable friendship and moral obligation towards our party and our people. We are sincerely grateful to you for the long journey you have made again to visit our country on this occasion.

The foundation of our party, the revolutionary party of a new type which is guided by the chuche idea, was a historic event that effected a radical change in our people's struggle to achieve independence.

Since the day of its foundation, our party has assumed the destiny of the Korean people, served them faithfully and led the revolution and construction along the road of victory, indicated by the chuche idea.

Although the international situation is very complex today, our people, under the leadership of our party, are continuing to advance vigorously along the road of socialism without the slightest vacillation. This proves that our party and all the people are closely welded into one socio-political organism which shares the same destiny and that all the lines and policies of our party have been correct.

Despite the moves of the imperialists, the progressive people of the world are following the road of independence as ever. The present situation demands that the world's progressive people aspiring to independence should work hard to strengthen international friendship, unity and solidarity, to develop South-South cooperation on a wide scale on the principle of collective self-reliance and to build a new, independent and peaceful world.

Along the road indicated by the charter of socialist revolution, the people of Madagascar are now working hard to strengthen national unity, develop their national economy and build a new society which embodies justice and truth.

We strongly support your efforts to strengthen and develop the Non-Aligned Movement, enhance its role and function and convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, and are convinced that the people of Madagascar and other African peoples will achieve a new victory in their struggle to build a new, free and prosperous Africa.

Your current visit to our country will be another important opportunity for deepening our comradeship and strengthening the friendship and solidarity between our two peoples as well as the solidarity between the Asian and African peoples.

Ratsiraka Delivers Speech

SK0810234190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1629 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, made a speech at a banquet arranged today by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I am very pleased to visit you, leading a powerful delegation, and extend to you the friendly greetings of the Malagasy people and the revolutionary government and their warm felicitations—long live Comrade Kim Il-song—on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea, said President Didier Ratsiraka.

He said that from five years ago radical events have swayed the international political arena.

The events that have taken place in East Europe and South Africa have totally changed geopolitics of the world, he stressed.

Referring to the Middle East situation, he said:

We have vehemently and solemnly denounced Iraq, a country friendly to Madagascar, for having invaded and annexed Kuwait, another country friendly to it.

It stemmed from our respect for the international law, as we have always condemned the policy of strength.

Otherwise, small countries would be always threatened by such aggressive acts.

I would like to recall that Iraq is not the first to do such acts and in the Middle East alone, such acts were seen in the past and disgraceful acts are now being conducted.

As a friend of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti peoples, a friend of the Jews and Palestinian and other Arab peoples and a friend of the people of all countries who are going to intervene in this region, I pray to the heavens from the bottom of my heart to prevent a conflict, and I am ready to do what little I can for the victory of reason, talks and dialogue. A solution to the problem, whether it is an armed conflict or unarmed conflict, should be found in negotiating table.

Negotiations, dialogue and reconciliation—this is a touchstone.

It makes me automatically related to the situation of the Korean peninsula.

I congratulate comrade president, the great leader of the Korean people, for the fact that he had sent the premier to South Korea for a success of dialogue for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Malagasy people fully support such process of negotiations. I myself hope that the two parts of Korea will enter the United Nations as one representative in the near future.

I also hope that sincere and honest negotiations will be held without any ulterior design to dominate or conquer the other.

Making such a switchover is difficult to accept. We consider that an equitable solution that can succeed is to found a confederal republic at least at the initial stage for necessary adaptation.

This is our humble opinion.

Needless to say, however, the right to final decision belongs to the peoples of the two parties concerned.

Each country is free to choose its destiny.

In case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, your country is now less affected by the economic and financial crisis sweeping the world as it pursues the chuche-based policies of self-reliance, independence, self-support and self-defence put forward by your excellency.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, I congratulate you who have wisely led your country.

As far as the bilateral relations existing between our two countries are concerned, we have established the excellent relations of cooperation without any temporary excitement or selfishness on the basis of mutual respect and promoting common interests. I am greatly satisfied with this.

In conclusion, I hope for reconciliation of the entire mankind and for an independent and peaceful reunification of your country.

Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK0810234590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [CC] of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was presented with a gift today by Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution.

Present on the occasion were the suite of the Malagasy president and his entourage.

Also present there were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier and foreign minister; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier; officials concerned and Korean ambassador e.p. [extraordinary, plenipotentiary] to Madagascar Chong Tae-hwa.

President Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

Lays Wreath at Military Cemetery

SK0910231790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, accompanied by his entourage, laid a wreath at the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery in Mt. Taesong today.

Present there were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and officials concerned.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up at the cemetery.

The guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who dedicated their precious lives to the noble cause of national liberation and the freedom and happiness of the people.

Kim Il-song Attends 'Grand National Celebration'

SK0910155590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—A grand national celebration meeting on the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] was held in Pyongyang today.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Repubic of Korea, was present at the meeting.

Also present was dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, made a report for the occasion.

Yi Chong-ok Addresses Meeting

SK0910112390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang Ooctober 9 (KCNA)—Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, made a report titled "Let Us Step Up the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche Under the Leadership of the Party" at the national celebration meeting on the 45th WPK birthday.

He said that the Workers' Party of Korea is a revolutionary working-class party of a new type with a long history of struggle and brilliant traditions.

In the early days of his revolutionary activities respected Comrade Kim Il-song fathered the immortal chuche idea, charted the correct path of the Korean revolution on the basis of the idea and led wisely the struggle to found a genuine revolutionary party that could guide the revolution to victory, the reporter stressed, and continued:

In 1926 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, a vanguard organization that would lead the revolutionary cause of chuche to victory. Its formation was a historic declaration of the new start of the Korean revolution and communist movement. It marked the glorious beginning of the founding of our party.

Comrade Kim Il-song pushed forward the work of building a party in our country on the principle of independence, proceeding from the firm stand that a working-class party must always be a vanguard organization which, rooted among the masses of its people, carries out revolution independently by its own efforts.

Under his leadership the Korean communists powerfully stepped up the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party, while waging the heroic armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

In the flames of the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle a new generation of communist revolutionaries were trained and many revolutionary party organizations rallying them came into being and a well-ordered organizational system of unified guidance to them was established. In this way the firm organizational foundations of our party were laid and the ideological and volitional unity of the revolutionary ranks based on the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song was achieved.

By awakening and organizing the broad masses of people the solid ideological foundations and mass basis of our party were built.

With the organizational and ideological preparations for the party founding made and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party established through the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, our party could be founded, strengthened and developed with its deep and strong historical roots and on rock-firm foundations which would not shake in any storm and stress.

On the basis of full preparations for the founding of a party made during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle Comrade Kim Il-song proclaimed to the world the birth of our party on the 10th of October, 1945.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"We liberated the country and proclaimed the establishment of our party to the whole world and thus achieved with credit the ardent desire of the Korean communists and our people and opened up a bright future for the Korean revolution".

The founding of our party was a creation of the revolutionary party of a new type guided by the chuche idea. It was a precious result of the long, arduous efforts of the Korean communists directed toward party founding.

The creation of our party enabled the Korean revolution to proceed with its own powerful and militant general staff. It also enabled our people to advance the revolution and construction work successfully with the leadership of the party.

After its founding, in order to meet the needs of the situation and the revolutionary development, our party proceeded to merge with the other party of the working people and developed into a unified party of the working class and the other working [words indistinct] while maintaining its working-class character, our party has developed into a mass political party which rallied the working class and progressive elements of peasants and working intellectuals. This enabled the party to possess the ranks of one million members in only a few years, and strike deep roots among the masses. Our party also could strengthen the revolutionary unity of the people of all walks of life and inspire revolutionary zeal, so as to step up the revolution and construction.

The great leader wisely directed the work for its organizational and ideological consolidation, so as to bring about not only the party's rapid quantitative growth but also its qualitative improvement.

Through the consistent effort to establish the monolithic ideological system in the party, our party realized a close unity in the Korean communist movement and achieved a high degree of the unity in ideology and purpose and unity of the whole party based on the monolithic idea of the party, the chuche idea.

With the powerful progress of the work to model the whole party on chuche idea under the leadership of the party Central Committee, a new change was effected in party work and activities and the might of our party as a revolutionary party which victoriously guides the revolutionary cause of chuche was displayed to a higher degree.

The primary task in modelling the whole party on the chuche idea is to firmly equip all its members with the chuche idea and imbue its ranks with the monolithic ideology.

The source of the might of a revolutionary party lies in firmly uniting the popular masses around it. Only when it keeps the ties of kinship with the masses of people and enjoys their support, can the party overcome any difficulties and lead the revolution to victory.

The party trusts the people and the people follow the party, entrusting their destiny entirely to it, and the party and the people work together in perfect harmony; this is a proud tradition of our party and people, and herein lie the invincibility of our party and the source of all our victories.

Through tireless endeavours to accomplish the cause of building a chuche-type party, our party has now turned into an indestructible party completely imbued with the chuche idea and succeeded in forming single-hearted unity of the whole party, single-hearted unity with the masses of people, into a veteran tested party that leads the chuche cause from victory to victory with a wealth of experience and correct strategies and tactics. It has turned into a powerful and militant party which inherited the chuche blood line and is able to bring the inexhaustible creativity of the entire people to full play.

The whole party is closely knit around the leader with one idea and purpose and the blood-ties between the party and the people are closer than ever before and the party's leadership has been built up and its organizational and ideological foundations have been consolidated, so as to succeed the idea and leadership of the leader down through generations. This is a solid guarantee for it to invariably maintain its nature as a revolutionary party of the chuche type and admirably fulfil the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Our party, from the first days of its foundation, has correctly led revolution and construction, assuming the whole responsibility for the destinies of the Korean revolution and people.

In leading the revolution and construction, our party has steadily maintained the chuche standpoint that the master of the Korean revolution is our people and that its task is to build socialism and communism in our country and solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the aspirations of our people and the specific conditions of our country by relying on the efforts of our people and our own way.

The Korean socialism is a unique socialism which embodies the chuche idea, the guiding idea of our party. Our socialism is the most superior socialism in which the independence of the working people is fully realized in all aspects of political, cultural and material life, which are the three major components of social life.

It is also the most sound socialism full of vitality where the leader, the party and the masses form a socio-political organism to share life and death. Our socialism is, in short, man-centred socialism in which the popular masses are the genuine masters of society and everything of society serves them. The advantage of our socialism is defined by the chuche idea, the man-centred idea, and the might of the Korean-style socialism is displayed, basing itself on the chuche idea.

The party and the popular masses are firmly united in ideology and purpose to form a powerful, independent driving force of revolution and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are pressed ahead under the leadership of the party in order to incessantly develop in depth the work of transforming nature, the people and society to suit the intrinsic nature of socialism and communism. Herein lies the source of the might and invincibility of our socialist system and a sure guarantee for carrying the cause of socialism to accomplishment in whatever difficult and complex circumstances.

Today our party is entrusted with heavy task to conquer a higher peak of socialism and accelerate the cause of national reunification under the unfurled banner of chuche, the reporter said.

He referred to the need to strengthen the party and improve its leadership function and role, strengthen political leadership over the socialist construction and to bring about constant upswing in all fields of socialist economic construction.

Noting that to terminate national division and reunify the fatherland is the most urgent task facing our party and people today, he said:

Our country has not yet been reunified. This is because the outside forces persist in their interference and obstructive manoeuvres to perpetuate the division of Korea and because the South Korean authorities who follow them are laying artificial obstacles in the way of the solution of the reunification issue.

The important question to be solved preferentially at present in achieving the peaceful reunification of the country is to relax tension and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula.

A permanent and durable peace on the Korean peninsula can be guaranteed only by the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and arms reduction by the North and the South.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should not resort to the expansion of armaments and building of armed forces under the pretext of the fictitious "threat from the North" but accept our proposals for peace and peaceful reunification, stop arms buildup and war exercises in South Korea and withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. troops from there.

The prerequisite to the peaceful solution of our country's reunification issue is to pull down the wall of division and to realize free travel and full-scale opening between the North and the South.

If the South Korean authorities are truly interested in contacts, travel and exchanges between the North and the South, they should not pay only lip service to "opening" and "travel" but destroy the concrete wall in compliance with the aspirations of the times and the desires of the nation, repeal the "National Security Law", an anti-reunification evil law, release all of those in jails who had visited the North and take practical measures for free travel and full- scale opening.

In order to accelerate the cause of national reunification the North and the South should develop the foreign relations on the principle of creating an international climate favourable for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At present, the South Korean authorities are persistently carrying on the manoeuvres for their "unilateral entry into the United Nations" with the backing of outside forces. This is an anti-reunification act to perpetuate the division of Korea under the name of the United Nations and a criminal act of throwing a wet blanket over the burning desire of the whole nation for reunification.

Korea's U.N. membership is a question pertaining to the Korean people's sovereignty. It should be resolved by the consensus of all nation, that is, of the North and the South. If the North and the South are to enter the U.N. before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member favouring reunification.

The South Korean authorities should not try to block the discussion of people on national reunification, monopolize dialogue and obstruct the mult-faceted and wide-range contacts and dialogue between the North and the South under the pretext of "unified channel of dialogue"; they should fling open the door for civilian dialogue between parties, groups and people from all walks of life in the North, the South and abroad.

We will continue to make sincere efforts so that the North-South High-Level Talks, which has already made a good start, will practically contribute to easing the acute political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and creating favourable preconditions for national reunification and will make an active effort to further expand and develop not only the authorities-to-authorities dialogues but also civilian dialogue of people from all walks of life in the North, the South and abroad.

The quickest and best way of achieving our country's reunification is to realize the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, the embodiment of the three principles of national reunification which were agreed upon and made public at home and abroad jointly by the North and the South.

Today mankind is making big strides in building a new world, peaceful and prosperous. Nevertheless, the antagonism and struggle between socialism and imperialism, between progress and reaction still continue on the international arena.

The imperialists, adhering to the policy of strength, are intensifying their manoeuvres to disintegrate the socialist countries from within and oppress and exploit the developing countries with a strategy of so-called "peaceful transition".

Declaring that independence, peace and friendship are the steadfast principle of our party in its eternal activities, the reporter said:

The Workers' Party of Korea and our people will in the future, too, as in the past, unite closely with peoples of socialist, non-aligned and other progressive countries of the world and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with them.

Challenging the stream of history, the imperialists are trying every possible crafty means in order to check the development of socialism and force it back to capitalism. It is a foolish illusion of those facing the doom. The history of mankind has always developed in the fierce struggle against imperialism and all other reactionaries and the manoeuvres of the reactionaries going against the trend of the time are destined to failure.

Our party is entrusted with an honourable mission by the time and history to pave victoriously the way for independence, the way for socialism, leading our people under the banner of the chuche idea. Arduous as it is, ours is a struggle worthier and more glorious that much. The path ahead of the struggle to accomplish the cause of socialism, the cause of independence of the popular masses, will be beset with many difficulties and obstacles. Nevertheless, as long as the invincible revolutionary party of working class leads the van of popular masses, any obstacle or trial and vicious moves of the enemy will be unable to check the advance of the revolution.

In keeping with the actual demands of socialist construction, our party, by elevating its leading function and role, will effect a constant revolutionary upsurge and definitely advance along the road of socialism which was chosen by itself without the slightest vacillation, no matter which way the wind may blow.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Uganda

SK0910054290 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0537 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Samson Kisekka, prime minister of the Republic of Uganda and member of the Executive Committee of the National Resistance Movement, who is heading a Ugandan National Resistance Movement and government delegation on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The gift was conveyed to an official concerned.

International Chuche Seminar Opens in Pyongyang

SK0710101490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0856 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)—The international seminar on the chuche idea for the building of a new man-centred society opened here today with a large attendance.

Participating in it are prominent figures of political, academic and public circles from different countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

The seminar, which opened on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], will prove in a more deep-going manner the profound truth and invincible vitality of the chuche idea, the inspiring banner which shows on a scientific basis the way of building a new man-centred society embodying the independent nature of man, strictly defending the independence of man and completely realizing it.

Director General of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea Shuhachi Inoue [name as received] declared the seminar open and then congratulatory speeches were made by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the C.C. [Central Committee], Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of association of the Korean Social Scientists, Totobi Quakyi [name as received], secretary of information of Ghana and special adviser to the head of state in charge of political affairs and Benjamin Boccio la Paz [name as received], president of the Inca Garcilaso de Vega University of Peru.

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica and vice-director of the IIJI and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, made a keynote report.

He said that the social attributes of man find expression in their endeavour to live in physical good health, enjoying an abundant material life, and to endlessly develop in ideology and culture, possessed of a rich mental wealth, and all to live and develop with immortal socio-political integrity, united as equal masters of society.

The ideal society which the chuche idea has newly outlined on the basis of man's social attributes is a society where man's independence is fully realized in all fields of economic, ideological, cultural and political life, he said.

Even under the most difficult and complex conditions and circumstances worldwide, Korea has achieved a great success in the construction of a new man-centred independent society by applying the chuche idea. This reality is a clear testimony to the truth and invincible vitality of this idea.

We should make sincere efforts to build a man-centred independent new society as indicated by the chuche idea, he stressed.

Then followed speeches.

The seminar continues.

Keynote Address Delivered

SK0810082490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0504 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)—The international seminar on the chuche idea for the building of a new man-centred society opened here Sunday with a large attendance, at which Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the popular force organized in Costa Rica, who is vice-director general of the IIJI [International Institute of the Chuche Idea], and chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, made a keynote report on the subject "The Chuche Idea, a Man-Centred Revolutionary Doctrine Showing the Way of Realizing the Ideal of Mankind."

The reporter said that the seminar was being held in Pyongyang on the auspicious occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

In the current complex situation, it is of great significance to discuss the crucial problems in the context of the building a new man-centred society, he said.

In the first part of the report he stated that building an ideal society suited to the human nature towards independence is the centuries-old desire of mankind.

Humanity has long pondered over what the genuine ideal of man is and what the society in which the ideal has been realized is like, the reporter noted, and said:

The ideal society identified by the earlier socialist thought was a society in which the productive forces were so highly developed that goods flowed like water, a society where everyone got distributed according to his need and enjoyed complete freedom and equality. The basic way of reaching this society was to develop the productive forces.

According to the chuche idea, man's ideal is to completely realize his independent attribute and the way of realizing it is to build a society in which man's independence is perfectly realized.

People's social attributes find expression in their endeavour to live in a good health enjoying an abundant material life, to endlessly develop in ideological and cultural terms, having a rich mental wealth and to live and develop, united as equal masters of society and with immortal socio-political integrity.

The ideal society which the chuche idea has newly clarified on the basis of man's social attributes is a society where man's independence is fully realized in all fields of economic, ideological, cultural and political life.

Even though we may make a mistake, suffer a failure and undergo vicissitudes in the struggle to build an ideal society, we must neither give up our ideal itself nor lose our faith in socialism but must more strenuously struggle, full of vigor and fighting spirit, to materialize the genuine ideal of mankind.

Socialism, the centuries-old desire of mankind, represents the sum total of progressive human thought. It is an irrevocable law governing the development of history that mankind advances towards socialism.

In the second part the reporter referred to the way of building an ideal society for mankind.

The chuche idea has newly shown not only what man's ideal is and what the ideal society is like but also what is the scientific way of building an ideal society, he noted, and went on:

The great President Kim Il-song said:

"The harnessing of nature, the reforming of people and the transforming of society constitute the three spheres of the masses' creative activity to achieve independence. Therefore, these are the strategic tasks which must be carried out simultaneously in building socialism and communism."

Internationally, the material wealth at present is not used in a rational way and is concentrated in some countries; most countries of the world are very backward and poor. It is mainly because the reforming of people and the transforming of society lag behind the harnessing of nature.

To develop people's life by making a proper use of the present material potentialities, it is necessary, first of all, to direct a preferential effort to the reforming of people. In the reforming of people the education in knowledge is needed to increase their creative ability, but at present it is all the more necessary to emancipate them from the outdated ideas and to imbue them with a correct ideological consciousness of independence.

The important changes which have recently taken place in the international situation show that, unless the level of people's ideological consciousness is raised as highly as that of the harnessing of nature, the socialist system free from exploitation and oppression can neither be consolidated and developed nor be maintained even after its establishment.

Therefore, today it is important to accelerate the reforming of people in order to equip them with a correct ideology, to reject imperialists' rotten reactionary ideology and culture and to develop the ideological and cultural life suitable to human nature towards independence.

To materialize the ideal of mankind, it is also important to develop independent political life.

It is political life that satisfies the demand of people to live and develop with an immortal social integrity as masters of society.

Even after the establishment of a socialist system it is necessary to improve social relations and to develop politics so that the working people freed from exploitation and oppression can be free and equal and live, enjoying the happiness of the society and collective as their own and with a socio-political integrity.

The economic life, the ideological and cultural life and the political life of people within a society develop in close combination, and those of each country and nation also develop in close relationship. Therefore, each country should carry out the three major aspects of transformations successfully and, on this basis, should develop the three major aspects of life in a balanced way, and various countries of the world should develop in cooperation by tightening political, economic and cultural ties among themselves. In this connection, what is of particular importance is to remove the imbalance between the North and the South on a worldwide scale.

The driving force in developing each country independently is the popular masses of that country, but the driving force in building a new independent and peaceful world is all the progressive peoples of the world.

The most important way of making the popular masses of each country an independent driving force and of building an international subject on a worldwide scale is to equip people firmly with the immortal chuche idea.

Under the banner of the chuche idea we should vigorously disseminate and propagate the chuche idea in our respective countries as well as on a worldwide scale. This is the most important historical task at present to be carried out primarily in materializing man's ideal.

In the last part the reporter elaborated on the successful application of the chuche idea by the Korea people to practice.

Noting that the Korean people is building socialism successfully by applying the chuche idea, giving great encouragement to the progressive peoples of the world, he said:

We can see clearly that despite the imperialists' anti-socialist and anti-DPRK machinations, socialism is making a long drive and the ideal of mankind is being realized wonderfully in Korea.

Guided by the chuche idea, the Korean people has thoroughly implemented the correct line of socialist construction to vigorously carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, while at the same time consolidating the people's power. As a result, they have laid solid political, economic and cultural foundations which enable all members of society to hold the position as masters of the state and society and to play their role as such. Hence, in Korea, the material life, the ideological and cultural life and the political life are developing simultaneously in a balanced and harmonious way. A good balance between the three major aspects of life is ensured without leaning on the material aspect alone. Herein lies the invincible might and tremendous superiority of the socialism of Korea which is stabilized and is making a steady progress under the most difficult and complicated circumstances.

Korea is, indeed, a model in the building of an ideal society where man's independence is truly realized in all areas of social life.

The well-balanced development of the three major aspects of life and the stability of socialism in Korea are guaranteed by the powerful driving force of the revolution in which the leader, the party and the masses are firmly united into a socio-political organism.

In this organism, the leader, the party and the masses are united into one with the leader as the centre of unity and leadership, and share life and death, sweets and bitters.

Even under the most difficult and complex circumstances, Korea has achieved a great success in the construction of a new man-centred independent society by the application of the chuche idea. This reality is a clear testimony to the truthfulness and invincible vitality of this idea.

Convinced of the universal truth and vitality of the chuche idea, we should sincerely strive to build a man-centred independent new society as indicated by the chuche idea.

We should find the way for humanity to follow in the precious experiences of the Korean people who have built a man-centred socialism splendidly by applying the chuche idea.

It is a noble duty of all honest-minded people, defending the chuche idea and aspiring after the progress of mankind and peace, to support actively the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We should frustrate all the manoeuvres of the separatists who oppose Korea's reunification, and should conduct an energetic international solidarity movement to support and assist Korea's reunification.

South Korea

Further on Defense Security Command 'Spying'

Ministry Admits Monitoring Citizens

SK0610012090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry admitted Friday that military intelligence has dossiers on civilians and monitors their activities, but claimed the purpose was to protect them from "enemies and impure elements" and there was no political motivation.

"The documents and materials shown to the press by Pvt. [Private] Yun Sok-yang were gathered by the Defense Security Command (DSC) to protect the subjects from enemies and impure elements in times of war or emergency," a ministry spokesman said.

He said information on the material, including how spying on public figures, journalists and dissidents protects them from "impure elements," would be made public after an investigation by the joint chief of investigation, the military prosecution and the special inspection command.

"The materials were collected from open sources such as biographical dictionaries, newspapers and magazines and have nothing to do with political surveillance," he said, refusing to answer charges that wire taps are used or say if DSC surveillance extends beyond the 1,300 names unveiled by Yun.

He said the DSC has the authority to investigate civilians under Article 7 of the Martial Law Command Organization Law and the Law on the Agency for National Security Planning.

"The DSC may obtain materials relating to civilians from the police and the Agency for National Security Planning when it is deemed necessary for times of emergency. The joint investigation team will find out if the DSC has stretched its authority in violation of due procedures," he said.

In a news conference Thursday, Yun, 24, showed reporters 1,300 cards that he said contained the names of all the people the military has under surveillance and 30 computer discs containing their dossiers.

Yun, an army deserter, said he stole the material when he went absent without leave for "reasons of conscience" on Sept. 23.

He said the DSC, the military's investigation headquarters, spies on the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties and that targets include Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan, the Roman Catholic primate in Korea, Kim Yong-sam, the executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and Kim Tae-chung, the head of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

Information To Be Published

SK0610021090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—Conspicuously absent from a list of civilians that military intelligence keeps files on are politicians loyal to President No Tae-u, while followers of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam figure prominently.

Computer disks and dossiers from the Defense Security Command shown to reporters Thursday by Pvt. Yun Sok-yang, who claims he stole them when he deserted, list 91 lawmakers.

They include 70 of the 71 lawmakers in Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and 13 ruling party lawmakers who belonged to Kim Yong-sam's opposition Reunification Democratic Party, which switched sides in a political merger in January.

They include nobody who belonged to the Democratic Justice Party, the ruling party until the merger, and just one from the New Democratic Republican Party, also a partner in the merger.

Dissidents account for 550 of the 1,300 civilians being kept under surveillance by the Defense Security Command. There are 160 activist students, 140 people from the political circle, 120 religious leaders, 60 professors and 10 journalists.

The Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Churches of Korea, which arranged the news conference, said it planned to publish all the information presented by Yun.

Yun, 24, was a DSC undercover agent until he deserted late last month for "reasons of conscience." He took with him files on more than 1,300 civilians under surveillance and 30 computer disks.

There are approximately 60 more disks, Yun said.

Computer inputs were made between April and June this year, and the dossier on Kim Yong-sam details his activities up to April 9, when he was elected executive chairman of the ruling party.

Files contain quotations of remarks pertaining to the military, clippings of newspaper and magazine articles written by the subject, and a description of his political activities. The file on ruling party Rep. So Chong-won, for example, includes the information that on March 15 he invited various neighborhood groups to a meal as "part of his management strategy of his constituency."

Opposition 'Under Surveillance'

SK0710035790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] The Defense Security Command kept Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] under surveillance even after his turnabout from opposition leader to government party chairman through the political merger in January, according to the DSC files produced by Pvt. Yun Sok-yang, an Army deserter.

Computer discs Yun had stolen from the DSC office on Sept. 23 revealed that military investigators kept watch on Kim's activities till April 9, when he was elected DLP chairman in the inaugural party convention. Kim's record was computerized on June 29.

Eleven DLP lawmakers, who are close aides of Kim, were also subject to the military intelligence's surveillance. Their records were also computerized between April and June by the DSC.

On the DSC surveillance list were 69 lawmakers of the opposition party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] including Party president Kim Tae-chung, and 12 of his aides.

Rep. Choe Hun was the only PPD lawmaker who was not included in the DSC files.

All but two lawmakers of the splinter Democratic Party were on the DSC list. Those spared from the DSC watch are Reps. Ho Tak and Kim Chong-kil.

The DSC dossiers include nobody who belonged to the Democratic Justice Party, the ruling party until the merger, and just one from the defunct Democratic Republican Party, also a partner in the merger.

In addition to the 140 politicians, 550 dissidents, 160 student activists, 120 religious leaders, 60 professors and 10 journalists are on the DSC list.

The computerized DSC dossier on opposition leader Kim Tae-chung records his career from 1947 to 1988 and defines him in a personality profile as "a dangerous figure who has been inconsistent in his words and deeds throughout his 30-year political career."

The military intelligence files showed that the DSC is clearly prejudiced against some opposition politicians, branding them as "leftists" or "Opportunists."

Rep. Yi Hae-chan of PPD was branded in the DSC dossier as "an ingrained leftist, student activist in the 1970s and the man of Kim Tae-chung."

The DSC file on Rep. Kang Kum-sik even includes the fact that his uncle had collaborated with the North Korean communists and one of his relatives defected to the North during the Korean War.

The dossier on Rep. Pak Yong-suk reads, "her husband An Pyong-mu is a leftist and 'minjung' theologian, a close confidant of Kim Tae-chung."

The computer discs and files produced by the army deserter revealed that DSC has spied on the private lives and financial deals of politicians.

For instance, Rep. So Chong-won of DLP, a close aide of Kim Yong- sam, was recorded in the DSC files as having exercised influence in bidding for a construction project in his constituency.

The files on Rep. Cho Hong-kyu of PPD said that a businessman filed a petition with prosecutors against him in connection with a financial deal.

The Human Rights Committee of National Council of Churches of Korea complained that the DSC complied the data on civilians illegally for use in blackmailing them or having them toe the line in case of need.

The committee, which arranged Yun's news conference Thursday, said the files contain quotations of remarks and newspaper and magazine articles written by those under surveillance, as well as their political activities.

Opposition Urges Apology

SK0610074190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (OANA-YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung demanded Saturday that President No Tae-u sack his defense minister and the head of the Defense Security Command (DSC), holding them responsible for the illegal surveillance of 1,300 South Korean politicians, clergymen, journalists, dissidents and other civilians by DSC agents.

In a statement issued by his Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), Kim called on No to apologize for the "political surveillance" and dissolve the powerful military intelligence agency.

The PPD, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), the Democratic Party and the National Council of Churches should jointly investigate the DSC's undercover operations, he said.

"... The No regime is not a civilian government but a military government," the statement said.

It accused the military of engaging in politics and political maneuvering, which it said should be uprooted, and proposed that the DSC be replaced by an intelligence unit that is strictly limited to counter-espionage.

The statement said the PPD believed DSC surveillance reports ended up on No's desk and thus he should apologize.

Yi Ki-taek's Democratic Party issued a similar statement, calling for the defense minister and DSC commander to be punished and for the government to prevent the military from spying on civilians.

Claims by an army deserter that he had incontrovertible evidence the military had not stopped intelligence activities directed at civilians stunned the nation Friday, shocking politicians out of their summer stupor.

The charges raised serious doubts about the government's commitment to ensuring the military is politically neutral and reawakened bad memories of the atrocious wrongs committed by the DSC before and during the rule of President Chon Tu-hwan.

The Defense Ministry said the DSC had made the profile cards to "shield civilians from the enemy or impure elements in war or when martial law is in force."

Dissidents Plan Protest

SK1010062590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0558 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean dissidents and opposition parties have called a "peace march" for Saturday to protest surveillance of civilians by the military.

The loose-knit coalition organizing the march includes Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy and a dissident umbrella alliance.

A spokesman for the coalition said Tuesday it will demand an investigation into the surveillance and the punishment of those responsible.

He also said its members would attend a rally organized by the National Student Representatives Council and the National Alliance of Democratic Movements at Seoul's Myongdong Cathedral on Wednesday.

Rally participants will include all 1,300 people on the Defense Security Command's watch list, and will call for the military intelligence agency to be disbanded, he said.

Students are reportedly planning large street protests for Thursday and Friday, threatening to plunge Korea into a turmoil of riots and demonstrations.

The police have mobilized 20 companies of riot troops into the cathedral and 12 companies to university road in preparation for the demonstrations.

Proposals for North-South Talks Detailed

Meeting Set for 18 Oct

SK1010075090 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 9 October that during a tete-a-tete meeting between Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and North Korean President Kim Il-song, the [South Korean] Government will advance epoch-making proposals for improving North-South relations. This meeting will be held at the presidential office on 18 October, the third day after the South Korean delegation's arrival in North Korea for the second North-South high-level talks.

It was also learned that this proposal, which will be in the form of a message from President No Tae-u, will include our side's forward-looking position on North-South economic cooperation, admission into the United Nations, and discussions on North-South arms reduction.

In addition, our side will stress that this proposal can be implemented only when North Korea formally recognizes our side's existence and expresses its resolve to join in the structure of peaceful coexistence.

In connection with this, a high-level government official concerned said that "if North Korea clearly expresses a resolve to join in the structure of peaceful coexistence and when it promises to take measures to substantially improve relations with us, including the mutual visits of separated families, during the second North-South high-level talks, our side will take epochal measures toward the North" and that "via Prime Minister Kang, President No Tae-u will convey this position and will call for the early holding of North-South summit talks when Prime Minister Kang and President Kim hold a tete-a-tete meeting at the presidential office in Pyongyang on 18 October."

This official concerned also said that "during the meeting between Prime Minister Kang and President Kim, our side will advance a forward-looking proposal on discreet economic cooperation, the postponement of admission into the United Nations, and practical discussions for arms reduction—which North Korea hopes for" and that "if North Korea continuously adheres to its past policies toward the South, this proposal will be meaningless."

This official also said that "it appears that during this tete-a-tete meeting, there will be a reply to President No Tae-u's message conveyed to President Kim Il-song via Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the North Korean Administration Council." He added: "We expect the North to respond favorably to improving North-South relations because, in view of the international situation and its internal situation, it appears to be time for it to seek changes."

In the meantime, it is not known if President No Tae-u's message will include the issues of the release of Miss Yim Su-kyong and other visitors to North Korea and the "Team Spirit" exercise.

It was learned that in the 9 October contact between responsible liaison officials, the North and South tentatively agreed that our side's delegation led by Prime Minister Kang will pay a courtesy call at the presidential office in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 18 October, that Prime Minister Kang will hold a 20-minute tete-a-tete meeting with President Kim Il-song, and that, after that, all the delegates will meet with President Kim Il-song.

Delegates Named

SK1010033390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will make "progressive" proposals on economic cooperation and South Korea-U.S. military exercises when he meets with North Korean President Kim Il-song in Pyongyang next week, a highly-placed government source said Wednesday.

The proposals will also pertain to the release of people in jail for making unauthorized visits to North Korea, Korea's membership of the United Nations and arms reduction on the Korean Peninsula.

Calling the proposals "an epoch-making development in inter-Korean relations," he said they will be presented to Kim Oct. 18 as an oral message from President No Tae-u to his North Korean counterpart.

South and North Korea's prime ministers held the first round of high-level political, military talks on Sept. 5-6 in Seoul and the second round of talks is slated for Oct. 16-19.

"During the talks, Prime Minister Kang will emphasize the need to recognize the status quo on the divided peninsula and that the two sides can improve their relations substantially on the basis of recognition," he said.

Because North Korea is showing signs of change, coming out positively toward Japan, he said, "We will respond progressively to the North Korean demand for stoppage of Team Spirit (South Korea-U.S. military exercises) and release of detainees to help accelerate North Korea's changes."

In a liaison officers meeting at the truce village of Panmunjom Tuesday, South and North Korea tentatively agreed that Kang will meet with Kim at Mansudae Parliamentary Hall in Pyongyang in the afternoon of Oct. 18 for about 20 minutes before the whole South Korean delegation pays a courtesy call on Kim.

The seven South Korean delegates, whose names were handed over to the North on Tuesday, are Kang; National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol; Gen. Chong Ho-kun, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Yi

Chin-sol, vice economic planning minister; Kim Chong-hwi, presidential adviser for diplomacy and national security; Yi Pyong-yong, special adviser to the prime minister; and Yim Tong-won, dean of the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security.

They will be accompanied by 33 support personnel and 50 journalists.

Officers Discuss Arrangements

SK1010012590 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 90 p 2

[Text] Liaison officers from South and North Korea discussed arrangements for the second round of the inter-Korea prime ministers meetings slated for Oct. 16 in Pyongyang at the truce village of Panmunjom yesterday.

Kim Yong-hwan handed his northern counterpart, Choe Pong-chun, the list of 90 South Koreans—seven delegates, 33 support personnel and 50 reporters who will attend the Pyongyang talks Oct. 16-19.

Choe gave Kim a written guarantee for their safety issued in the name of North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk, the south-north dialogue secretariat in Seoul said.

During their two and a half hours of talks, the two discussed the itinerary of the South Koreans during their four-day stay, including procedural matters. The talks will be attended by the prime ministers of both sides, as took place in the first round in Seoul Sept. 4-6.

The two exchanged opinions regarding venues, transportation, food and sight-seeing, and agreed to meet again at Panmunjom, in the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas, at 3 p.m. Friday.

Choe suggested the talks take place in the "People's Cultural Palace" and that the South Korean delegation travel from Kaesong near Panmunjom to Pyongyang by train, the secretariat said.

The south, meanwhile, informed the north of its decision to replace Hong Song-chol, its spokesman for the inter-Korean prime ministers meeting, with Yim Tong-won.

Kim Il-song Sets Conditions

SK1010023890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—North Korean leader Kim Il-song has three conditions for continuing high-level talks with South Korea after the second meeting of the prime ministers from the two sides in Pyongyang Oct. 16-19, Japanese newspapers said Wednesday.

The demands, which they said Kim outlined Tuesday in a meeting with Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party, are suspending the South Korea-U.S. "Team Spirit" annual military drill, releasing the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, imprisoned for illegally visiting North Korea, and dropping a push for separate U.N. membership for the two parts of Korea.

Kim quoted South Korean President No Tae-u as asking North Korean delegates to the first prime ministers' meeting in Seoul to "believe me," the papers said.

"I want to hear directly from the South Korean prime minister what decision President No will make on the matter," Kim said, according to the newspapers.

The North Korean leader said reunification should be realized by 1995, the 50th anniversary of the nation's division.

He said a high-level delegation of the North Korean Workers (Communist) Party would visit Tokyo in November or December, as proposed by Doi, according to the Japanese reports.

Foreign Minister Interview on North, PRC Policy

SK0910083790 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Oct 90 p 2

[Interview with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung by reporters Kim Sung-yong and Sim Yang-sop; place, date not given]

[Text] [Editor's note] With the situation in areas neighboring the Korean Peninsula rapidly changing in the wake of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union and the Japanese-North Korean talks, which put the two countries on a path of improving their relations, public attention is focused on what kind of foreign policy will be formulated in the future. The writer of this article met and conversed with Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung, who has just returned from New York where he had talks with his Soviet counterpart and completed his mission to the United Nations. Following are his views on the diplomatic course our country will take in view of the new, developing international situation, including German reunification:

[Question] You seem to have outshined your predecessors when it comes to visits to the United Nations. Among the changes in the UN member states' opinion this year about the Korean Peninsula, which struck you as the most extraordinary?

[Answer] Even though the UN member states' dominant concern was settlement of the Persian Gulf crisis, concern about the Korean Peninsula was also considerable. In particular, they hope the North-South prime ministerial talks will be successful, and never before have they so strongly supported our effort to join the United Nations.

[Question] Last 1 October, North Korea seemed to hint at changes in its "call for the South and North to seek joint representation at the United Nations" in a letter to the UN Security Council from Pak Kil-yon, the North Korean observer to the United Nations. But again it reiterated its earlier call for joint representation at the

United Nations during the South and North working delegates' contact 5 October in Panmunjom. Do you intend to apply for a unilateral seat at the United Nations if North Korea keeps calling for the two sides to join with one seat?

[Answer] "Unilateral admission" seems to be the most frequently used expression. But we do not mean that we seek only our admission. What we are trying to achieve is the simultaneous admission of the South and North into the United Nations on the assumption that if we become a member before North Korea, it will have no choice but to follow suit.

During my stay at the United Nations, representatives of many countries, including U.S. President Bush, supported admission into the world body. In particular, many countries were persuading China, which North Korea hopes will exercise its veto against our country's application for UN membership, to accept the fact Korea inevitably must be admitted into the United Nations. Because the EC, Malaysia, and Australia tried to convince China that Korea must be admitted, China will find it difficult to stand only on North Korea's side, going against global trends.

It is greatly possible that China may be explaining such a situation to North Korea.

[Question] Can I presume you will apply for unilateral UN membership before the end of the year?

[Answer] I made it clear to Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze during my meeting with him. When I told him that saying Korea can become a UN member only after reaching an agreement with North Korea would be akin to granting North Korea a veto, Minister Shevardnadze seemed to agree with me and said he would further persuade North Korea by telling them, "what you just said."

Although we will try to convince North Korea about this during the Pyongyang prime ministerial talks, we cannot afford to wait indefinitely for an agreement from North Korea.

[Question] Can we stop worrying about China's veto to our application for UN membership?

[Answer] We have established various channels with China. When we have a firm plan for UN membership, we will concentrate on persuading China through those channels.

[Question] Some criticize our government for paying too steep a price for its rash effort to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

[Answer] During my talks with the Soviet foreign minister, the issue of economic cooperation has never been raised. Our two countries, of course, will discuss economic cooperation during the second round of negotiations between the government delegations to be held at the end of this month. It is hard for us to accept that we have paid too high a price.

In the case of Korea's assistance in consumer goods, the Soviet Union does not want them for free. They want them on credit. Loans also will be granted on the condition that the Soviet Union pay them back after a grace period. Assisting the Soviet Union with consumer goods will help our businesses become more active in producing consumer goods. It also will help us secure natural resources in Siberia.

[Question] On the occasion of former Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Kanemaru's visit to North Korea, movements to normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea are being earnestly carried out.

[Answer] Mr. Kanemaru went to Pyongyang only as a representative of a party. It also seemed that in North Korea he, as a politician, acted as though he was aware of the domestic power-base issues.

There currently are signs within the Liberal Democratic Party and the Foreign Ministry that Mr. Kanemaru's behavior somewhat exceeded the limits. We also must consider the Japanese proposal for early establishment of diplomatic relations, which the North Korean side had not expected.

Our current position on improving relations between Japan and North Korea is that both countries must do so to help make North Korea give up its line of communizing the South and move toward openness and reform. Our position also is that before improving relations, Japan must urge North Korea to sign the nuclear safeguards accord and promote the improvement of relations without hindering North-South dialogue.

Economic cooperation must be carried out under the guarantee that this will not be linked to North Korea increasing its arms.

Finally, Japan's conception that it will compensate North Korea for the 45 years since liberation lacks logic. Our position is that Japan's willingness to compensate for that period ultimately signifies that this denies the past friendly relations with our country. Therefore, we cannot accept this.

[Question] Don't you think it is possibile for the Japanese Government to internally hasten the improvement of relations with North Korea, irrespective of our national interests?

[Answer] Mr. Kanemaru will explain on 8 October when he visits the ROK, but I believe Japan will judge that if it establishes diplomatic relations with North Korea by going against the ROK's intentions, this will have no benefit.

[Question] When will President No visit the Soviet Union?

[Answer] We must reach an agreement on a concrete date, and because it must coincide with the domestic situation, I cannot say exactly when the visit will take place. Whatever the case, it is certain we have agreed on an early visit.

[Question] If the visit is possible this year, will it be in November or December?

[Answer] The visit will be possible only if the Soviet side sends the invitation this year. We can't just go into someone else's house, can we?

[Question] North Korea is strongly opposing the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the USSR. Do you think the Soviet Union will pressure North Korea into opening up?

[Answer] North Korea's weaponry system and armaments are mostly dependent upon the Soviet Union. North Korea is talking about "self-development," but there is a limit to that.

Up until now, the Soviets supplied crude oil at a low price to North Korea, which benefited from being a Soviet ally. Because of internal difficulties, however, the Soviet Union cannot give benefits to its allies any more. Right now North Korea is opposing this, but it will be inevitable for North Korea to move toward changing its basic position.

[Question] If the ROK and China are to set up a trade mission this year, there should be contacts between the governments of both countries. When and how do you plan to start negotiations?

[Answer] I had the opportunity of meeting freely with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen during the UN General Assembly. I sat next to him at a dinner because the seating was in alphabetical order. We agreed that after the Beijing Asian Games there is a need to hold official governmental contacts to discuss Chinese participation in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (APEC), which will be held next year in Seoul. Ultimately the big trend is to move toward establishing diplomatic relations between the ROK and China, but the problem is how early that date will be. As Minister Qichen stated during the dinner for foreign ministers from the Asian and Pacific region, however, since the Chinese side is emphasizing "patience," we must also show "patience" and persistently work to improve relations without making haste.

[Question] You said you were promoting the establishment of diplomatic relations with China next year.

[Answer] What I'm saying is, "we are planning to establish diplomatic relations with all countries by late next year." Whatever the case, we will work with determination. Then I believe it will be possible next year.

USSR Economic Delegation Postpones Visit

SK0810090490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 8 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has put off talks with South Korea on economic cooperation until after Soviet Revolution Day on Nov. 7, an official at the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Monday.

"There is no bilateral problem that stands in the way of talks on economic cooperation. The Soviets have postponed the talks due to domestic conditions, particularly the restructuring of their economy and reorganization," the official said.

The first Korea-Soviet talks on economic cooperation took place in Moscow in August and the next session was to be held in Seoul in early September, but has now been postponed twice.

It was planned to sign six agreements on economic cooperation and conclude negotiations on more than 2 billion U.S. dollars in loans and investments in Seoul with Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Yuriy Maslyukov representing the Soviet Union and chief Presidential Secretary for Economic Affairs Kim Chong-in representing Korea.

The EPB official said one of the agreements, an investment guarantee, would still be signed as a delegation led by a vice finance minister would visit Seoul on Oct. 15, but the five other accords would have to wait.

The two governments, which established diplomatic ties on Sept. 30 in New York, have initialled agreements on aviation, trade, science-technology, sports and cultural exchanges.

Soccer Teams Leave for Pyongyang for Match

SK0910064790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—A 76-member South Korean soccer contingent flew into Pyongyang Tuesday for the first ever sports encounter between the two halves of Korea in North Korea.

The men's and women's teams from South and North Korea play a historic friendly game here Thursday to symbolize the Korean people's aspiration for reunification of their country, divided 45 years ago.

The Southern side, led by Sports Minister Chong Tong-song and including 38 players and 20 reporters, arrived from Beijing on a North Korean airliner.

The South Koreans, escorted onto a bus and driven to Koryo hotel after simple entry procedures at Sunan air strip, will be guests at a dinner thrown by the North Korean Soccer Association in the evening.

On Wednesday, the soccer players will warm up in preparation for the match at the 150,000-seat May 1 Stadium Thursday afternoon.

After a day of sightseeing in Pyongyang and its vicinity on Friday, the delegation will return home via the truce village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone Saturday.

Revival of the annual soccer match between teams from Seoul and Pyongyang came in a meeting of sports leaders in Beijing during the Asian Games. The annual event was held alternately in the two biggest cities in Korea until 1946, when it was suspended following the division of the peninsula the year before.

Soccer Players Dine

SK1010013990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—The 45-year-long division of Korea into capitalist and communist halves made even less sense than usual Tuesday, looking especially artificial when sportsmen, officials and journalists from both sides joined in a chorus of songs loved by Koreans everywhere.

The man-made barriers broke down over dinner for the South Korean men's and women's soccer teams at Ongnyugwan, a restaurant on the Taedong River in the center of Pyongyang, beginning at 7:10 p.m. and lasting an hour longer than scheduled.

The delicious food was typical of the Northern areas of Korea, sliced raw carp, sea cucumber, pheasant, pine nut soup and sinsollo (meat and sea food in a chafing dish), but it was not what prolonged the meal.

"I hope South and North will have this sort of meeting once a month," Pang Kwang-chol, a North Korean soccer player, said of the emotional gathering.

It was hard to tell who led the toast to unification or began the sing-along that drowned out the North Korean band, but it was certain that everyone present had the same wish—reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

"I am so glad to meet my sisters from the South. I hope we will live together for ever," Yi Kyong-ae, a member of the North Korean women's team, said as she held hands with Chon Yong-hui, captain of the South Korean squad.

The 76-member Southern delegation led by Sports Minister Chong Tong-song flew into Pyongyang from Beijing aboard a North Korean airliner at noon Tuesday for the first ever sports encounter between the two halves of Korea in North Korea.

The South Koreans arrived at Sunan air strip to a rousing welcome. More than 3,000 men, women and children shouted "Korea is one" and "Fatherland unification" as they stepped out of the airliner.

Entry procedures were completed while the South Koreans were on the plane and when they disembarked, led by Sports Minister Chong Tong-song, they were greeted by a welcoming committee headed by Kim Yu-sun, president of the North Korean Olympic Committee, Kim Hyong-chin, vice president of the committee, and Choe Yong-hae, president of the North Korean Soccer Association.

The crowd lifted Choe Sun-ho, Kim Chu-song and some other players on their shoulders and carried them for about 100 meters to applause.

As the South Koreans left the airport aboard 10 sedans and three buses, many spectators shouted, "Unification, we want unification."

Kim Yong-hui, 23, an employee of the Pyongyang bearing factory, said she had been waiting at the air strip since early morning.

"I learned of their coming on Sunday from radio and newspapers," she said.

It is about 21 kilometers from Sunan airport to Koryo Hotel on Changgwang Street in downtown Pyongyang and the North Korean guides said the trip usually takes 30 minutes, but on Tuesday it took more than one hour and 45 minutes to get to the hotel as welcoming crowds blocked the streets several times.

Nearly 1,000 people swarmed around the South Koreans when they got out of the cars and it took 30 minutes for them to reach the entrance to the hotel. The guides said there were so many people because it was lunch time and restaurants had emptied to watch the South Koreans.

On both sides of the road from the airport to the hotel were fields filled with shocks of rice. The plane's pilot was 30-year veteran Son Mun-hon, 50.

"I have mixed emotions about coming to Pyongyang to play a friendly game. I am full of expectations but feel tense," striker Choe Sun-ho said.

"I will show them very nice play," said midfielder Kim Chu-song, one of the Beijing Asiad MVP's.

Koryo Hotel, where the Southern contingent is staying, has been a temporary home for guests from the South on various occasions in the past.

The 45-story twin towers have more than 500 rooms, many occupied by foreigners attending ceremonies to mark the 45th anniversary of the North Korean Workers (communist) Party.

Reassignments Set for Switch to Local Autonomy

SK0610031590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 6 (YONHAP)—Bureaucrats are to be switched between central and local administrations in preparation for local autonomy, a government source said Saturday.

The reassignments are necessary as various tasks will move to local administrations, the source said.

The central government is likely to issue specific directives to central and local administrations in the near future, after the relevant authorities have considered it, he said.

The transferred officials will be paid by their original government agencies while in their new posts, and steps will be taken to prevent them from being disadvantageously treated when they return.

The government administration ministry may make the appointments at the request of the Home Affairs Ministry, he said.

Companies To Participate in Libyan Oil Projects

SK0710032190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Oct 90 p 9

[Text] Korea will take part in oil development projects in Libya for the first time.

A consortium of Korean companies involving PEDCO [Korea Petroleum Development Corporation], Hyundai and Daewoo will participate in a joint-venture oil exploration in a desert oil concession and two offshore concessions in Libya.

Yu Kak-chong, president of the Korea Petroleum Development Corp., will leave for Libya today to sign contracts for the projects, leading representatives from participating companies.

Korean companies will hold a 50-percent stake in the international venture in which British and Libyan companies are also taking part.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

5 Opposition Parties Form Election Coalition

BK1010085190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0831 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 10 (AFP)—Five opposition parties Wednesday launched an electoral alliance they called the "people's might," claiming it would sweep Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad from office at polls due later this month.

"I am happy that we have been able to put aside our differences for a common purpose at this crucial hour in Malaysian history," Dr. Mahathir's arch-rival, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, 53, a former trade minister, said. The alliance will however not include the fundamentalist Parti Islam, he said. Parti Islam enjoys wide support in the conservative, predominantly ethnic Malay states of northern peninsular Malaysia.

Some eight million Malaysians are eligible to vote in the country's eighth general election scheduled for October 20 and 21.

Mr. Razaleigh said the Parti Islam had entered into a separate pact with his "Semangat '46," (Spirit of '46) a breakaway group from Dr. Mahathir's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) which dominates the ruling National Front. The Semangat '46 and Parti Islam pact called the "Angkatan Perpaduan Ummah" or Moslem Solidarity Movement will include two other small Moslem parties.

Dr. Mahathir, speaking in southern Johore State, however, said he expected his National Front to be returned with at least a two-third majority of the 180 seats in the Dewan Rakyat, the lower house of parliament. News reports here quoted Dr. Mahathir as saying that race riots pitting ethnic Malays against Chinese after the 1969 elections in which the government failed to win a two-third majority should serve as a warning to all. Hundreds died in the clashes.

Mr. Razaleigh said Semangat '46 would act as the link between the "people's might" and Parti Islam which was staying out of the movement because of ideological differences with the mostly ethnic Chinese-backed Democratic Action Party (DAP).

Besides, Semangat '46 and the DAP, the movement's other members are the Parti Rakyat Malaysia, a grouping of socialists, the mostly Tamil, All Malaysia Indian Progressive Front and the small Malaysia Solidarity Party.

Mr. Razaleigh said his "people's might" and Parti Islam would contest all 132 constituencies in peninsular Malaysia against the National Front, a grouping of 11 mostly ethnically-based parties. There are 48 other constituencies in the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak and the federal territory of Labuan, where only the DAP plans to contest some areas.

Leaders of the five parties in the "people's might" will sign an agreement here Friday to formalise their pact, Mr. Razaleigh said.

Lim Kit Siang, the DAP secretary-general, called the opposition pact "a historic occasion" because it would for the first time give Malaysians a chance to vote an alternative coalition into power. "This is the political battle of the century," he said, adding that the DAP was willing to cooperate with any political force seeking to save democracy, restore human rights, fight corruption and build genuine racial unity.

Mr. Razaleigh said the two opposition alliances were confident of replacing the National Front in government. "Our chances are good," he said.

Opposition leaders say Mr. Razaleigh would be nominated prime minister if they won the polls.

Mahathir on Advantage of Short Campaign Period

BK0810073490 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed says a lengthy campaigning period can lead to tension because the people cannot concentrate on other matters. Thus it will be better for the elections to be over within the shortest possible time.

The prime minister expressed this view when asked to comment on opposition claim that the 10-day campaigning period was too short and only provided advantage to the ruling Barisan Nasional [National Front] coalition. He was replying to questions raised by reporters in Penang. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir cited as an example the 1969 general elections, where the campaigning period was long, resulting in racial riots. The Elections Commission has set nomination for Thursday [11 October] and polling on the 21st of this month for state and peninsular Malaysia. For Sabah and Sarawak, polling will be spread over two days beginning on the 20th.

The prime minister said he would meet leaders of the Barisan Nasional component parties today to decide the list of candidates for the general elections, including those in Sabah and Sarawak.

Ghafar Says Cannot Determine Campaign Period

BK0710093590 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba says the government does not have the power to determine the campaign period for the general elections as this is decided by the Election Commission. He said it was the Election Commission which decided on the matter in line with provisions in the constitution. Mr. Ghafar said if the opposition parties thought that the Election Commission was violating the constitution, they could then bring the commission to the court. He was speaking to reporters after opening a community development carnival in Kuala Lumpur.

The deputy prime minister, Ghafar Baba, has also hit out at those accusing the government of buying over the judges in the outcome of a court case that was in the government's favor. He said these people were being unfair. They only highlighted cases where the government won and not otherwise. He said this at a Selangor and Federal Territory Bar Committee dinner in Kuala Lumpur last night. Mr. Ghafar Baba said the government, too, had to abide by the provisions of the court irrespective of whether it was in its favor or not. He also said lawyers should not regard themselves as [words indistinct] members of society because they had the same duty like the farmers and fishermen to ensure that stability and harmony prevailed in Malaysia.

Commonwealth Group To Monitor General Elections

BK0910152890 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] The Commonwealth's advance observer group arrives this evening in the federal capital to witness the smooth flow of the upcoming 21 October general elections. The group is comprised of two observers and five officials from the Commonwealth Secretariat. Nine more observers will arrive on Monday together with the group's chairman and spokesman.

Speaking to newsmen, the group's leader Mr. (Dandez) said they are free to express their opinion concerning the upcoming general elections. According to Mr. (Dandez), all political parties in Malaysia have consented to their coming here.

Meanwhile, the Commonwealth Secretary General, Chief Emeika Anyouku, said in London his authorities are glad that the most important factor is that the general election is being undertaken by the Elections Commission.

The Commonwealth group will observe that the general elections are carried out in a fair manner according to the country's regulations. Thirteen Commonwealth observers who were invited to observe the general elections process in this country will be divided up into six groups to enable them to observe the elections process nationwide. To this end, three secretariats will be set up beginning tomorrow.

The Foreign Ministry's Chief Secretary Datuk Ahmad Kamil Jaafar said two of the 13 observers arrived in the federal capital this evening. Speaking during a press conference a while ago, Datuk Ahmad Kamil said Penang would be the northern regional center, Kuala Lumpur as the central regional center, Kota Baru as the eastern center, Johor Baru as the southern center while Kota Kinabalu and Kuching would be centers for eastern Malaysia. He said 11 more members of the observer group are expected to arrive by early next week.

The Commonwealth observer group is free to meet anyone, whether he represents the ruling party or the opposition or the news media. Their responsibility is to observe and ensure that the general election is carried out in a fair and independent manner. Previous general elections in the country were carried out in a fair and independent manner. According to Datuk Ahmad Kamil, the Commonwealth observers have no executive or investigative role.

Singapore

Israel's 'Excessive Use of Force' Deplored

BK1010135390 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore says it is appalled by the huge loss of lives and the injuries caused to Palestinian civilians in Jerusalem. A statement from the Foreign Ministry says Singapore deplores the excessive use of force by the Israeli security forces.

Lee Kuan Yew Warning on Effects of Gulf Crisis

BK0810074390 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0440 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore, Oct 8 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said Singapore is now prepared to face difficulties by being organised both as a people and a government. "Something can happen in the Gulf and cause a recession... and if firing starts and oil fields burn up... we may have to use our reserves," he added.

Speaking at the opening of the Singapore $3.3 million silat [martial arts] community centre, he stressed that Singapore might starve if it did not have reserves. He said in a few weeks in November something dramatic could happen once the United States mid-term elections were held. During that time, either Iraq got out of Kuwait or there could be some problem.

However, he was confident that, even after such a recession, Singapore has a well-trained and properly-organised generation which was competitive in government, statutory boards, and companies.

Lee said nation-building was an unending process and, for small nations, lapses could be disastrous. "Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Uganda and more recently, Kuwait and Liberia, are examples of nations' vulnerability to external and internal divisions and clashes," he added.

He reminded Singaporeans that despite their present security and prosperity, their basic vulnerabilities remained unchanged.

Paper Views 'Significance' of Ties With PRC

BK0910093990 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 5 Oct 90 p 34

[Editorial: "A formal question"]

[Text] While the establishment of diplomatic relations between Singapore and China is a milestone in ties between the two countries, it is not any more significant than the milestones already achieved, especially in the areas of trade, tourism and sports. The significance it possesses belongs, rather, to the context of ASEAN's overall relations with China. Singapore's insistence on establishing relations only after Indonesia had resumed ties with Beijing had a twin rationale. First, the decision was an answer to fears in Malaysia and Indonesia that Singapore was a third China because of the ethnic composition of its population. A majority of Singaporeans might be ethnic Chinese, but as Singaporeans they are geographically part of South-east Asia and politically closer to their neighbours than to the Chinese. Membership of ASEAN institutionalised this basic fact of Singapore's geopolitical outlook. Secondly, the Republic was sensitive to the extreme circumstances—the China-inspired communist coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965—that had led Jakarta to snap ties with Beijing in 1967. Until the two countries had made up, Singapore would not, on principle, establish relations with China.

Two months ago, Indonesia made that move, paving the way for Singapore to do the same. Behind both the Indonesian and Singapore actions is a common recognition that the Chinese approach to South-east Asia has changed dramatically. Reforms introduced by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping have not only revitalised the country's economy but have effected a fundamental change in its foreign policy. China has given up supporting communist insurrections in South-east Asia and has settled for a policy of normal relations with the non-communist states of the region. It has also pledged not to use ethnic Chinese living abroad as vehicles of its national interest. As a result of this withdrawal of support by its erstwhile sponsor, the Communist Party of Malaya has signed an agreement calling off armed struggle. There is little reason to be lukewarm towards a China that has moved away from ideological and ethnic adventurism abroad and which gives every indication of sticking to its new foreign policy objectives.

There are good reasons, indeed, for moving to consolidate ties. China, by virtue of its size, population, growing economic importance and its political influence, is a major player in Asian affairs. It has the potential to increase that role as its modernisation gains depth. The expectation of Beijing is that it will visualise this role as one of working for stability in South-east Asia and simultaneously encouraging the growth of commercial relationships beneficial to both itself and the region. China's relations with the rest of the world will depend on how well it copes with its economic reforms and consequent pressures for political liberalisation. Again, the hope is that the country will be able to proceed on the reformist path it so correctly chose in 1979 so that it can continue to contribute to the economic and political security of South-east Asia in ways that are recognised as legitimate and constructive by regional countries.

While these are matters of general interest, there is one bilateral element in Singapore's establishment of ties with China that deserves separate mention. The two countries' success in resolving the issue of Singapore's long-standing, substantial and mutually-beneficial relationship with Taipei is a commendable instance of what understanding and sincerity can achieve. Singapore will have formal relations with China without having to dilute its ties with Taipei, which, in turn, has said that it will remain close friends with the Republic. This is how it should be. The best new friendships are those which do not ask for earlier, tested relations to be sacrificed. The best old friendships are those which are genuine enough to stand the test of new relations. As for human beings, so for nations.

Decision Made on Bill on Presidential Powers

BK0610045890 Hong Kong AFP in English 2102 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore, Oct 5 (AFP)—The Singapore Parliament Friday referred a bill giving an elected president wide-ranging veto powers to a select committee to hear views from the public.

The decision was taken after a two-day debate on the bill, for which 69 members voted in favour and none against, in the 81-member house, which has only one elected opposition member. Chiam See Tong of the opposition Singapore Democratic Party was absent when the vote was taken.

Singapore's president is currently elected by parliament. The post, the highest in the republic, is ceremonial with the president giving his assent to all bills as a formality.

In moving the second reading of the bill Thursday, First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong said its aim was to prevent possible abuse of power by the government. Mr. Goh told Parliament he intends to have the bill enacted by the end of this year.

Under the bill, the president would have veto powers over the Cabinet in using national reserves, making appointments to key positions in the civil service and judiciary and ruling on detentions under the Internal Security Act. The Internal Security Act permits indefinite detention without trial. The president could also veto the Cabinet on prohibition orders against people inciting religious conflicts and on investigation of ministers by the corrupt practices investigation bureau if the prime minister blocks the inquiry.

The bill also provides for the appointment of a six-member Council of Advisers to the president.

Parliament will now call for representations from the public and reintroduce the bill with amendments.

Cambodia

Coverage Continues on Hun Sen's Visit to India

Arrival Reported

BK0810064290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0431 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 8—Prime Minister Hun Sen arrived in New Delhi last night on a five-day official visit to India, reports All-India Radio this morning.

He was met at the airport by the external affairs minister, Mr. Indra Kumer Gujral.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, Prime Minister Hun Sen described the visit as very important because it is an opportunity for him to confer with the Indian prime minister and foreign minister on a final agreement on Cambodia and on bilateral relations.

He said the visit would further strengthen the friendly ties between the two countries.

India is a co-chairman of a committe set up at the Paris International Conference on Cambodia last year, entrusted with the establishment of an international control mechanism (ICM) for holding elections in Cambodia.

Hun Sen Lays Wreath at Tomb

BK0910003490 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 8—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen laid wreath this morning at Raj Ghat (Mahatma Gandhi memorial tomb), our correspondent reported from the Indian capital. The wreath bears the inscription: H.E.M. Hun Sen and the delegation would like to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi, hero and elite father of friendly Indian nation.

Also present at the wreath laying ceremony were Foreign Minister Hor Nam Hong, Minister of Planning Chea Chanto, Minister of Trade Nhim Vanda, and Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An.

After the wreath laying, Prime Minister Hun Sen wrote on the memorial book that the Cambodian delegation felt much enthusiastic for having been visiting the beautiful land of the great Mahatma Gandhi and having a special honor to pay homage to the memory of Shri Mahatma Gandhi. He also wrote, although he is no more, his name and his path of non-violence are always alive. We sincerely respect and admire his path of non-violence.

The Cambodian people always and forever remain sincere friend of Indian people and will do their best for the progress of relations between Cambodia and the great India, he concluded.

Meets Health Minister

BK0910072590 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0438 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct. 9—India is going to provide Cambodia with six more million rupees to help develop health care. This was announced by Indian Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare Rashid Masood during his meeting yesterday with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen in Hyderabad House, Delhi, reports an SPK correspondent from India.

Also attending the function were Minister of Planning Chea Chanto and Minister of Trade Nhim Vanda.

Since 1989 India has helped Cambodian health care by sending teams of doctors, medicines, lab instruments, beds and medical equipment to the provincial hospital of Svay Rieng and the hospital Victory in Kandal Province. This aid was valued at three million rupees (23 million riels).

In the meeting Hun Sen also sought help in reducing the cost of transport of medicines by speaking of the feasibility of medical production in Cambodia with raw materials from India.

Mr. Rashid Masood also pledged to provide war invalids in Cambodia with artificial limbs.

Prime Minister Hun Sen expressed his thanks to the Indian people for their help in developing health care in Cambodia.

Comments on Sihanouk

BK0910155290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1458 GMT 9 Oct 90

[By Kate Webb]

[Text] New Delhi, Oct 9 (AFP)—Visiting Cambodian Premier Hun Sen said here Tuesday he wanted resistance chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk to take a leadership role in Cambodia's newly formulated interim authority.

However he warned angrily that the prince should not be allowed to upset the six-plus-six equal representation formula worked out in Jakarta last month between his Hanoi-backed government and the resistance to end the bloody Cambodian conflict.

"We should not allow one person with his head in the clouds and feet off the ground to touch on an agreement already reached," the premier told a press conference here. "If I could compare it to football, the play is offside," he added, referring to the fact that the prince did not attend the Jakarta conference and that his demand to be the 13th member came only six days after the agreement was concluded.

He said there were still several "doors" through which Prince Sihanouk could take his place as head of the interim body, the Supreme National Council (SNC).

Prince Sihanouk is the nominal head of the resistance coalition and chief of one of its two non-communist factions allied to the Marxist Khmer Rouge.

"We want very much for him to be included," said Mr. Hun Sen, adding that hopes of peace could slip away if the SNC leadership dispute were not solved. The prince could, he said, take his place as "one of 12," replacing an existing member of the tripartite resistance, or as "one of 14," allowing the Hanoi-backed government to add one member for balance. He added that "13 is an unlucky number and, besides, he should not upset the equality formula."

Mr. Hun Sen went on to say that one of three options was open to Prince Sihanouk under the 12 or 14 formula. Prince Sihanouk could take his place as chairman, with Mr. Hun Sen as vice chairman, or serve as co-chairman with Mr. Hun Sen or agree to a rotating chairmanship, he said. "If we follow the principle of equality, then we should take either the second or the third option, but as a gift we accept the first (that Sihanouk be chairman)," Mr. Hun Sen said. "It is a pity the other side has rejected this," he said, referring to the tripartite resistance coalition's insistance that the prince be the 13th member of the council, without any balancing moves.

However he said the Paris conference, the date of which is yet to be fixed and which is charged with working out details of how the SNC can operate, should go ahead "with or without Prince Sihanouk." "With or without Prince Sihanouk, the Paris conference must go ahead, " he said. "The fact is that at Jakarta there was no Sihanouk, but we were able to reach agreement. The fact is that for the past 12 years the people of Cambodia have begun to learn to live without him, that is why he has aligned himself with the Khmer Rouge."

The Cambodian premier also charged that the Khmer Rouge, whose government was ousted by Hanoi after years of genocidal bloodshed, were mounting a large-scale attack on the western Cambodian city of Siem Reap in an effort to put "military pressure" on the upcoming Paris conference on Cambodia.

"In the Jakarta document there was a call for (military) restraint," he said. He added that last week in Bangkok the Khmer Rouge "refused to discuss this matter. Very clearly they are trying to affect the conference in Paris by their military strength."

The young premier added that India had agreed to try to raise the issue of a cease-fire among the warring factions with the United Nations Security Council, but dismissed the idea of disarmament as unrealistic when the Khmer Rouge maintained arms caches. "Who is in a position to search for and neutralize the Khmer Rouge arms caches," he asked. "And if you are not sure you can seize them, you cannot talk of demobilization or disarmament."

Mr. Hun Sen said that in lengthy talks with Indian Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Foreign Minister Inder Kumar Gujral in the past two days he had dwelt at length on his government's wish for India to play an "enhanced and perhaps a military role" in the proposed United Nations International Control Commission (ICC) for Cambodia. He said Phnom Penh would propose this role for India at the Paris conference and added that he hoped all concerned would find it "acceptable." However, when asked to elaborate on what he meant by enhanced role, he replied briefly only that "the idea is that ICC be impartial."

Radio Hails Visit

BK0810120390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "Warmly Greet the Visit of the State of Cambodia's Top-Level Government Delegation"]

[Text] In response to the invitation of the government of the Republic of India, a top-level government delegation of the State of Cambodia headed by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, is paying a working visit to the Republic of India. This is at a time when the whole party, Armed Forces, and people are joining hands and tightening their great union and firm unity around the party to take sole responsibility for the tasks of national defense and reconstruction, and when they are upholding the position of superiority in all fields—military, political, economic, and diplomatic.

This constitutes an important political event marking a new milestone in the development of the relations of solidarity and cooperation between the governments and peoples of fraternal Cambodia and India. These relations are founded on the basis of similar cultures and the common desire for peace.

Based on the lively implementation of the spirit of agreements on economic, cultural, and scientific and technical cooperation between the State of Cambodia and the Republic of India, many fruitful achievements have been brilliantly recorded, thus actively contributing to the defense and reconstruction of each country. In fact, in implementing the spirit of the 1986 agreement on the restoration of the Angkor temples, the government of the Republic of India has sent eleven archeologists, construction engineers, blueprint draftsmen, sculptors, and chemists to cooperate with four Cambodian archeologists and 300 Cambodian workers in restoring the damaged Angkor Wat temple. The first stage of the restoration work has already been completed after six months of active efforts.

At all international forums, the Republic of India has never failed to defend and support the cause of national defense and reconstruction of the Cambodian people, especially by maintaining the Cambodian representation in the Nonaligned Movement. At the same time, the Republic of India has reiterated its unchanged stance on and unswerving support for the State of Cambodia, sternly condemned the criminal Pol Pot gang and their stooges, and demanded all foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs be brought to an end.

We enthusiastically welcome the military, political, and diplomatic gains achieved during the first nine months of this year and prepare to develop these successes to fulfill victoriously the key social tasks during this second semester. Our people express high appreciation for the working visit of Cambodia's top-level delegation headed by the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia. They regard it as an important source of encouragement for the correct and just struggle of our people. We pledge to spare no efforts to uphold and nurture constantly the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the governments and peoples of our two countries so they will become stronger and last forever. Our people hope this visit will further strengthen the relations and cooperation between our two countries and peoples and will bring about new and more important contributions to the concerted efforts to find a correct and just political solution for the Cambodian problem, for peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia, and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Filled with great enthusiasm, delight, and sincere affection, the Cambodian people wish the top-level government delegation of the State of Cambodia brilliant success in its visit to the Republic of Cambodia.

Deputy Chief of Staff Receives Indian Attache

BK0910035790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] On 4 October at the 13 October Guest House, Comrade Major General Phuang Siphan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces, received Colonel Mohander Puri, Indian military attache to Cambodia, who has come to pay a courtesy call and seek information on the military and security situation in our State of Cambodia.

After answering several questions by the Indian military attache, Comrade Major General Phuang Siphan emphasized the victories won by the State of Cambodia, particularly by the Cambodian People's Armed Forces over the three Cambodian reactionary groups following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia. He said that although the tripartite group had intensified activities along the Cambodian-Thai border and attempted to attack a number of outlying areas in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces, it could not seize any victory. Major General Phuang Siphan also stressed the State of Cambodia's goodwill regarding a political solution to the Cambodian conflict, which has been going on for the past over 11 years.

On the same occasion, Colonel Puri pointed out India's stance of always siding with the Cambodian people who are the close friends of the Indian people. He also voiced support for the State of Cambodia's correct stance in making all kinds of concessions toward a political solution to seek peace for the Cambodian people and country.

Kompong Cham Receives '453 Deserters' in 1990

BK1010082090 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0514 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Oct. 10—In the first nine months of this year, the authorities of Kompong Cham Province, 124 km northeast of Phnom Penh, received 453 deserters from the three Khmer opposition factions.

The returnees included 349 Polpotists, 70 Sihanoukists and 34 Sonsannians, who brought along 267 guns of various calibers.

The biggest number of returnees was recorded in Stoeng Trang District with 125 people and 76 guns.

Son Sann Marks 11th KPNLF Anniversary

BK1010014490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Message of Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, KPNLF, read by Ieng Muli, secretary general of the KPNLF executive committee, on the 11th founding anniversary of the KPNLF; dated 9 October]

[Summary From Poor Reception] In the message, Son Sann recounts the background of the creation of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and says that the front's current struggle is aimed at opposing the presence of the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, the genocidal regime, and corruption for the sake of the Cambodian people's supreme interest. He stresses the well-defined objective of the KPNLF's military activities is to force the Vietnamese aggressors to sit at the negotiating table to settle the Cambodian problem through political means, thereby restoring peace and independence to Cambodia and ending the people's longstanding suffering.

On the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, Son Sann says: "The Vietnamese are playing tricks to incorporate their troops into the Heng Samrin army and mix them among the Cambodian people. Their stratagem, however, cannot be hidden from the eye of an international control mechanism the United Nations will soon send to Cambodia."

Regarding the peace plan for Cambodia hammered out by the UN Security Council's five permanent members and the 10 September Jakarta joint statement issued by the four Cambodian parties, Son Sann says: "The two events have been welcomed by the world and the entire Cambodian people. This is a big step toward restoring security and peace to our country." However, he says some obstacles remain because "the Vietnamese aggressors still have not completely relinquished their ambition of swallowing our country. Moreover, the Vietnamese-installed regime in Phnom Penh has not yet had goodwill in allowing the Cambodian people, owner of Cambodia, to choose the state authority and a political regime in the country themselves. They persist in holding onto power for the benefit of the party, which is a chapter of the Indochinese Communist Party, with no willingness to organize truly democratic elections and to delegate the key role to the United Nations in running Cambodia. This is to create a neutral political atmosphere there."

"Hoping for an early peace, our KPNLF has made concessions without taking into account our own interest by allowing the Vietnamese-installed regime to sit at the negotiating table with us. This move is unprecedented in history." To date, the Heng Samrin regime has continued to raise endlessly one condition after another "to prevent the Supreme National Council from proceeding normally. This shows the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime does not care in the least about the Cambodian people's suffering."

"The KPNLF appeals to the Big Five and the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia to use their authority to force Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime to respect the Jakarta agreement to promote and expedite the Cambodian peace process. We call for the reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia at the earliest date to allow the United Nations to implement the agreement to end the war in Cambodia."

In conclusion, Son Sann says: "Although some obstacles still exist, I hope a political solution can soon be achieved thanks to the efforts displayed by the Big Five in seeking a formula to end the current crisis."

VODK Says SRV, Phnom Penh Continuing War

BK1010033690 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "What Have the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors and the Phnom Penh Party Been Doing Following the Signing of the Jakarta Agreement on 10 September 1990?"]

[Text] After the four Cambodian parties signed the Jakarta agreement on 10 September 1990, accepting the framework document of the UN Security Council's five permanent members as a basis for ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia through comprehensive political means, and set up the Supreme National Council [SNC] of Cambodia, the entire Cambodian people and all Cambodian national resistance forces have hoped the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia will end and peace and security will be restored in Cambodia. What about the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh party? What are their desires and activities following the signing of the Jakarta agreement?

1. Vietnam has ordered Hun Sen to oppose the Jakarta agreement by refusing to accept Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as the SNC chairman in accordance with the agreement. This is to avoid the implementation of the UN Security Council's five permanent members' framework document.

2. Vietnam has launched maneuvers to either leave the Cambodian seat vacant or legalize the Vietnamese aggressor regime in Cambodia by demanding that Hun Sen be allowed to lead a delegation to attend the current 45th UN General Assembly.

3. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and the Hun Sen side have intensified recruitment of new troops throughout the country to carry on the war of aggression against Cambodia.

4. Vietnam has continued to send fresh troops and more war materiel to Cambodia, particularly to the Battambang-Route 10 battlefield.

This shows that while the Cambodian people and Cambodian national resistance forces are looking for peace, the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side have been vigorously preparing to continue the war to achieve their goal of annexing Cambodia in line with Vietnam's Indochinese Federation strategy.

The activities Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side have carried out following the signing of the Jakarta agreement are similar to the activities the Hanoi authorities carried out after Vietnam signed the 1973 Paris agreement with the United States. Following the signing of the 1973 Paris agreement, as the United States and the South Vietnamese regime of Nguyen Van Thieu ceased their military activities, Vietnam actively repaired the Ho Chi Minh trail, transported arms and ammunition to stockpiles, and strengthened its forces. After consolidating its forces and storing up sufficient weapons and ammunition, Vietnam then launched an offensive to seize Saigon.

Therefore, to prevent such a violation of the agreement, it is necessary to pressure Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side to implement fully and immediately the Jakarta agreement by accepting Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman of the SNC to continue implementing the UN Security Council's five permanent members' five-chapter framework document in its entirety. Only by so doing can peace in Cambodia and this region last forever.

People Urged To 'Stop Serving' Vietnamese

BK0610042090 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 4 Oct 90

["Article": "Vietnam and Phnom Penh Are Worried About the Force of the UN Security Council Document"]

[Text] To this day, both Vietnam and Phnom Penh have been trying to prevent the Cambodian people from knowing and understanding the significance of the document of the UN Security Council. Vietnam and Phnom Penh have also tried to hide or talk in such a way to prevent Cambodian soldiers and Cambodian state authorities from knowing the truth. This is because Vietnam and the Hun Sen party clearly realize UN peacekeeping forces will come to Cambodia in the next few months. At that time, Vietnam can no longer stay in Cambodia. Wherever they hide, the Vietnamese cannot escape from the eyes of the Cambodian people. In Cambodia, UN peacekeeping forces will receive the support and cooperation of the Cambodian people and, with the support and cooperation of the Supreme National Council chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, will certainly drag out all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia. What will happen to the regime Vietnam has propped up in Phnom Penh?

Compatriots, Cambodian soldiers, and Cambodian administrative staff: Please consider this and judge for yourselves. Please categorically oppose the recruitment by the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh party. Compatriot Cambodian soldiers and civil servants, please stop serving the Vietnamese aggressors. All of us will join hands in quickly ending Vietnam's war of aggression so our Cambodia regains independence and peace.

VODK Urges Adherence to Agreement on SNC

BK0710080090 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Oct 90

["Short article": "The Supreme National Council, With Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as Chairman, Is Cambodia's Legitimate and Sole Source of Power"]

[Text] The Jakarta joint statement dated 10 September says the four Cambodian parties unanimously agreed to set up the Supreme National Council [SNC], the sole legitimate body and sole source of power of Cambodia representing Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, and national unity. The Cambodian people and people in peace-loving countries throughout the world have acclaimed and welcomed this Jakarta document. However, on 26 September, Hun Sen still opposed a chairman for the SNC. This clearly shows the Hun Sen side has the following goals:

1. To destroy the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] and the Jakarta joint statement, which are the basic documents moving toward ending Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically and comprehensively in concrete terms.
2. To transform the SNC into an instrument covering up Vietnam's continued occupation in Cambodia.
3. To prevent the United Nations from checking the implementation of the document of the five permanent members of the UNSC, including the UN control of the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

Therefore, for the SNC to be a legitimate body and the sole source of power in Cambodia in the transitional period, the four Cambodian parties should abide by and rigorously and unconditionally implement the Jakarta joint statement on setting up the SNC with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman. This is a part of solving the Cambodian problem politically, comprehensively, quickly, and effectively.

KPNLF Attacks Troops Blocking Market Access

BK0610012390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] soldiers on Wednesday night launched attacks on three Phnom Penh positions on Route 5 between Sisophon and Poipet. The attacks were directed against Ban Dong Aran, Ban Soriya and Ban Nimit, about 10 kms from the Thai border, in an attempt to open the route for merchants to take their goods to KPNLF-controlled black markets at Ban Non Mak Mun and Ban Nong Chan opposite Ta Phraya District.

The Heng Samrin troops received artillery support from the base at Ban Pho Sam Ton at KM 4 on Route 5. The noise of artillery fire could be heard clearly in Aranyaprathet. The fighting ended in about 30 minutes because of heavy rain.

KPNLF Zone 6 commander Maj-Gen Lai Vira said his troops will try to take the three positions on Route 5 and Ban Svay Chek on Route 69 because Phnom Penh soldiers have blocked Route 5 and prevented merchants from taking goods to Ban Non Mak Mun and Ban Nong Chan black markets which are sources of the KPNLF's income.

Indonesia

UN 'Ready To Mediate' in East Timor Dispute

BK0710124590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 7 Oct 90

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 7 (AFP)—The United Nations plans to send a mission to East Timor and is ready to mediate between Lisbon and Jakarta over Indonesia's annexation of the former Portuguese colony, western diplomats here said. The U.N. mission will monitor the situation in East Timor two years after Jakarta declared it an "open province" and said foreigners could visit it freely, the diplomats said. The visit to the isolated and predominantly Roman Catholic province in this, the world's largest Moslem nation with 172 million inhabitants, will lead to U.N. mediation between Portugal and Indonesia, the sources said.

Indonesia annexed East Timor and named it its 27th province in 1976 after Lisbon pulled out of its strife-torn colony. Portugal at the time was in the throes of a left-wing revolution ending years of military rule and its colonial presence, especially in Africa.

Lisbon has never accepted the annexation—which came after a bloody counter-insurgency campaign—and continues to demand that the 600,000 people of East Timor be allowed to choose their own future. The U.N. continues to recognize Lisbon's sovereignty over the territory, some 2,000 kilometers (1,300 miles) east of Jakarta, but for the eighth consecutive year the issue has not been on the U.N. agenda.

The Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (FRETILIN), which declared independence in the former colony three months after Portugal pulled out, has also called for self-determination. An estimated 300 FRETILIN guerrillas continue to hold out in the interior of East Timor after years of anti-insurgency campaigns by Indonesian forces. FRETILIN guerrillas were estimated at 12,000 in 1975, when Indonesian troops intervened to quell fighting among rival groups.

International human rights groups have routinely accused Indonesian forces of violating human rights in the territory. But once widespread condemnation from western and east bloc nations has largely dissipated into tacit acceptance of the status quo although the issue still hampers Jakarta's efforts to play a greater role on the international stage.

The upcoming U.N. mission was the subject of discussion last week at U.N. headquarters in New York between U.N. officials and the Indonesian and Portuguese delegations, the diplomats said. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has given the East Timor dossier to Rafiuddin Ahmed, who served as U.N. representative here and has worked together with Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in conferences on Cambodia. The diplomats said Mr. Ahmed may take advantage of another conference here on Cambodia to bring up the East Timor question with Jakarta and pave the way for a visit by a Portuguese parliamentary delegation intitially slated for last month.

The visit by the Lisbon delegation has, however, been postponed until next year because some Indonesian officials fear it might provoke unrest in the East Timor capital of Dili, scene of separatist demonstrations during last year's visit by Pope John Paul II and several this year. The protests this year have coincided with visits by U.S. Ambassador John Monjo in January, the July 17 anniversary of the signing of the Decree of Integration and the September celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Diocese of Dili. Each of the protests was followed by arrests and interrogation sessions, western diplomats said, adding that Indonesian security forces had killed three civilians and three FRETILIN members.

The U.N. mission comes after Roman Catholic church-mediated talks with FRETILIN broke down last year when hardline army leaders moved to wipe out the leadership of the separatist movement.

Daily Oil Production Increase by Dec Disclosed

BK0610135990 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0711 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 06 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesian oil production will be increased from the present 1.3 million barrels per-day (BPD) to 1.4 million BPD by next December, Faisal Abda'u, president of the state-owned oil and gas company Pertamina, disclosed here Saturday [6 October].

Speaking to newsmen while attending the closing ceremony of an oil and gas management course here, Abda'u further said that it was the government's policy to increase the country's oil output in coping with the current demand for oil due to the Gulf crisis. He also said that due to the crisis the current oil price had been fluctuating and even surpassing the U.S. $30-level per-barrel for the Sumatra light crude (SLC). However, he reminded that if the crisis remained unsettled for a long period, it would have a negative impact on the country's exports of non-oil/gas commodities.

Abda'u further said that at the beginning of the Gulf crisis, there was a temporary halt of crude supply to the Cilacap oil refinery in Central Java which was imported from Iraq. But now the Cilacap oil refinery is running as usual as it received crude supply from Saudi Arabia. [passage indistinct]

According to Abda'u, the new oil deposit would be valuable to the economic development program in eastern Indonesia in the future.

Laos

Phoun Sipaseut, Shevardnadze Exchange Messages

BK0610145290 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] On the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Laos and the Soviet Union on 7 October, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign affairs minister, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, foreign affairs minister of the USSR, in Moscow. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations, on behalf of the Lao Government and people and in my own name, I would like to extend warm salutations, sincere congratulations, and best wishes to you, comrade, and through you, to the fraternal Soviet Government and people.

Throughout the past 30 years of history, the Lao people have regarded the development of all-around relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union as a long-term and strategic policy. Particularly, since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the relations and cooperation between our two countries have consolidated and strengthened at a new level. I hope during the era of restructuring our two countries will utilize every potential in our countries to strengthen our economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation efficiently for the mutual benefit of world security in general and the security of the Asia-Pacific region in particular. I firmly believe the time-honored traditional relations and all-around cooperation between our countries will be continuously consolidated and strengthened for the interests of our two peoples and for the cause of world peace.

I would like to take this opportunity to act on behalf of the Lao Government and people to express our profound thanks and gratitude to the Soviet Government and people for rendering invaluable support and assistance for the tasks of national defense and national construction of our Lao people. On this auspicious occasion, I wish the comradely and fraternal relations of friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR will last forever and continue to be more fruitful.

On the same occasion, USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze also sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet-Lao diplomatic relations, I would like to extend my best wishes to you, comrade, and to all cadres in the Foreign Ministry of the LPDR. The Soviet Union always holds the development and strengthening of friendship and all-around cooperation with Laos as greatly significant. In particular, since the founding of the LPDR in 1975, Soviet-Lao relations have consolidated and strengthened at a new level. The perestroyka process in the Soviet Union and the new thinking introduced in Laos have created tremendous possibilities for the development of mutual relations and cooperation in the international arena. I hope with our joint efforts we will be able to establish a highly effective and balanced economic cooperation bound by mutual interest and coordination in activities between the USSR and the LPDR, aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia as well as the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet people are convinced that the traditional fine relations, understanding, and profound mutual trust between the Soviet Union and Laos which have existed in 30 years of history will be gradually consolidated and strengthened in the interest of our two peoples and for the cause of peace and social progress.

I wish you, comrade, and, through you, the entire Lao people happiness and great successes in restoring and improving all aspects of life of the Lao society.

Soviet Official Views Anniversary of Relations

BK0710102990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Article by Vassili Kortchmar, first secretary of Soviet Embassy to Laos: "The 30th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic"]

[Text] The Soviet-Lao diplomatic relations were officially established on 7 October 1960 and have been recognized internationally as relations set up between socialist and developing countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. During the period in which the reactionaries waged a civil war in Laos with outside support and assistance, the Soviet Union rendered assistance to the Lao Patriotic Front which was considered a vigorous political force in Lao society. After the completion of the peaceful national, democratic revolution and the establishment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], the revolutionary forces created a new, basic step of the foreign policy of Laos under the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. Since then, relations between the two countries have entered a new stage.

The significant step in the development of relations was marked by the official visit to the USSR in late April and May by a delegation of the Lao party and state led by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR. The visit created a new political and legal basis for the establishment of relations, with a new quality, between the USSR and the LPDR. Following the visit, a joint statement and an agreement on the exchanges of goods and the conditions of repayment between the USSR and the LPDR were signed. Also signed on that occasion were an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation and a memorandum on Soviet assistance to Laos in the state plan for the development of the work in the geological field. All these have paved the way for the new era of mutual relations.

In the structure of the Soviet-Lao relations, cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP is considered greatly significant. The relations at various levels have been firmly strengthened under various forms following the meetings between Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the USSR and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR. They have been strengthened also following exchanges of visits between delegations of the CPSU and the LPRP to discuss ripe issues such as bilateral cooperation and the international political situation. During the visits, the two party delegations exchanged experiences in party building work as well as ideological, organizational, control, and other work.

Each year, the scientific and social cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP has been consolidated to reach a new, better quality. The relations and cooperation on the printing and editorial work between the party organs have also been increasingly strengthened and premeditatedly expanded. The important factor that has brought about the effective implementation of the foreign political policies of the USSR and the LPDR is their coordination of international causes. In coordinating their international political activities, the USSR and the LPDR have adhered to Leninist principles on defining their international strategies. The agreement between the USSR and the LPDR on coordination in international politics was reviewed in the summit meeting as well as in the consultative meetings between the foreign ministers and deputy foreign ministers of the two countries. The agreement was also reviewed in other meetings held in the period before the convening of the UN General Assembly session and other meetings of international organizations.

Over the past three decades, new relations have also been established in the cultural field. These relations have been developed on the basis of the expansion of the cultural and scientific cooperation projects between the two countries. Simultaneously, friendship activities, such as weeks of film shows, the exchanges of visits between delegations of cultural cadres and art troupes, and various exhibitions have also been regularly organized. The cooperation in this field has brought about the wide spiritual development for the peoples of the USSR and the LPDR. It has also enriched further the culture of the two peoples.

The building of Lao national cadres for the socioeconomic field is of great significance to the Soviet-Lao cooperation. Between 1976 and 1990, more than 4,000 Lao citizens graduated from the Soviet Union, and they have been working in various state, economic, and mass organizations in Laos. At present, some 3,500 Lao students have now been studying in our country to raise the level of their knowledge in the vocational field. Each year, Lao students, who have finished their studies from various educational institutes, have traveled to the USSR for short-term studies at higher levels. More than 40 Lao students have received diplomas in the scientific field from the USSR. Some 7,000 Lao experts, who have graduated from the USSR, have also been working in various construction projects in the LPDR, projects which have been built with Soviet assistance. The increase in the number of Lao experts has reduced by four times the number of Soviet experts working in Laos between 1976 and 1990.

Following the increasing growth and development of the economic and trade cooperation, in February 1979 an intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR was set up. This commission later discussed concrete problems following the implementation of the cooperation. It also studied new potentials for the promotion of Soviet-Lao relations in various sectors. Within the scope of the commission, Soviet-Lao delegations have regularly carried out activities in connection with the implementation of cooperation in various sectors.

Due to the shortage of necessary basic structure and the low level of production force in Laos, the Soviet assistance to Laos in the economic field is, therefore, mainly aimed at expanding the transportation, communications, posts, industry, construction, agriculture, public health, and exploitation of natural resources. Between 1976 and 1989, with the assistance of the USSR, in Laos the bridges across the Nam Neun, Nam Kading, Nam Se Banghian, and Nam Ngum Rivers were built. Oil tanks, automobile repair factories, and agricultural technical workshops were also built. Noteworthy was the building of the Inter-Sputnik space communications station, two hospitals, the Latsen agricultural cooperative, the intermediate polytechnic school, the radio station, and the wood exploitation factory in Khammouane Province. In addition, the lead mine production factory was improved. Forestry resources and ideological surveys have been conducted; electrical lines have been installed; and the construction and transport service at the state level has been set up.

Soviet experts have contributed to the surveying and designing work. They have also helped carry out an economic and technical analysis for various economic construction projects of Laos. They have handed over the 200-km route 9 to Laos. From 1976 to 1989, the USSR supplied Laos with some 5,000 trucks, 155 passenger buses, 500 vehicles for use in specific purposes, 900 sedan cars, and 1,000 tractors. To serve the work in the agricultural and construction field, the USSR also supplied Laos with 14 planes, 17 helicopters, more than 670,000 metric tons of oil production, 15 metric tons of metallic products, and medicines and medical equipment worth some 14 million rubles. In the near future, the USSR will also hand over to Laos buildings of the high-level party theoretical training school, a bridge across the Sedon River, and an 800-seat acrobatic hall. It has also helped build an automobile repair factory in Savannakhet Province and a bridge across the Nam Theun River. It has given Laos cooperation under new forms, such as the construction of combined factories and plants and the establishment of direct relations between Soviet and Lao factories or workshops. The two countries have considered as significant and have taken into account the problem of raising the efficiency of cooperation of mutual benefits.

The outstanding point in trade and economic relations between the USSR and the LPDR in recent years was the seeking of new, modern, and ever more effective forms of relations. The multifaceted cooperation between our countries have also proved our vitalities, and it is appropriate to further promote and expand cooperation to serve the requirements and interests of the peoples of the two countries. It will also contribute to further strengthening the fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

The Soviet Union and the LPDR have determined to do everything possible to further enhance in depth the relations of fraternal friendship between our two peoples. The 30 years of the diplomatic relations between the USSR and the LPDR have proved the correctness of the line.

Vientiane Radio Reports Rally on Soviet Ties

BK0710151590

[Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT on 7 October carries an 18-minute report on the "meeting held by the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Information and Culture, and the Laos-USSR Friendship Association" at Vientiane Theater on the morning of 6 October to mark the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations.

The report says: "Attending the meeting were Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Yuriy Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; members of the party Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; members of the diplomatic corps in Laos; Soviet experts; cadres from many ministries and departments; and more than 1,000 Vientiane residents."

At the meeting, Thoungloun Sisoulit, member of the party Central Committee, deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Commission of the party Central Committee, and deputy foreign affairs minister, addressed the attendants, noting that the establishment of the Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations on 7 October 1960 constituted "a significant turning point in the history of Laos, as it occurred when Laos was faced with numerous hardships and difficulties and because the Lao people were carrying out the national liberation struggle against the imperialist aggressors. We subsequently managed to regain uncompromisingly national independence and freedom."

Thoungloun Sisoulit recalled assistance and support to the Lao people's "revolutionary struggle," given by the Soviet Union to Laos even before the Lao-Soviet diplomatic relations were established. He said the Soviet Union, a cochairman of the 1954 Geneva Conference, played a "significant role in pushing for the signing of the Geneva Accord to recognize the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the three Indochinese countries, including Laos."

After the 1962 Geneva Agreement was "trampled underfoot by the opposite side in Laos," the Lao army and people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and resolutely standing shoulder to shoulder with friends from far and near, "including the Soviet people," managed to smash the intensified special war of the enemy until they finally established the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) on 2 December 1975.

Thongloun Sisoulit noted the continued development and strengthening of fine relations between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union in the past 15 years. "The exchanges of party, state, and mass organizations delegations at various levels have served to strengthen further mutual understanding between our two peoples. Throughout the past 15 years, the cooperation between our two countries has satisfactorily borne fruit. Many cooperation projects have been fulfilled, such as the construction of the Nam Neun, Nam Ngum, and Nam Kading bridges, Highway No. 9, an auto repair workshop, a farm tools repair workshop, an oil depot, a satellite relay communications station, schools, hospitals, and other facilities." Several thousand Lao cadres and technicians at various levels have also been trained both in the Soviet Union and by Soviet experts working in Laos.

On the international scene, Thongloun Sisoulit said: "The LPDR and the Soviet Union have consistently coordinated and cooperated with each other in the struggle for peace and stability in the world and for justice and social progress. The Lao party, government, and people highly value and wholeheartedly support the foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union, aimed at halting arms races by all countries, creating an atmosphere of mutual trust among nations, and implementing the principle of peaceful coexistence. We hold that the Soviet-U.S. negotiation on the restriction of strategic and conventional weapons and armed forces on the basis of equality and balanced security conforms to the aspirations of all peace-loving nations in the world. We regard the 1986 Vladivostok statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as a fundamental document for creating fairness and mutual understanding in the Asia-Pacific region. We believe the statement by Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze in Vladivostok in early September 1990 will serve to further promote the spirit of the 1986 statement of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. The LPDR Government voices support to all correct and fair directions provided by the world community, aimed at peacefully settling the Cambodian problem. All this will serve to create favorable conditions for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation."

Thongloun Sisoulit concluded: "On behalf of the Lao party, government, and people, I would like to express our profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the CPSU, the government, and the people of the Soviet Union for rendering great and effective support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Lao people over the past several decades. At the same time, I wish the fraternal Soviet people new and greater achievements in implementing perestroyka in the USSR."

After that Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Mikheyev delivered a speech reviewing the "moral and political support" to the Lao people by the Soviet Union in the struggle for independence and national concord. The ambassador recalled the visit paid by a Lao delegation led by then Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma to Moscow in 1961 before the convening of the 1961 Geneva Conference on

Laos as well as the numerous visits exchanged by delegations of the two countries in subsequent years. He also recalled the visit to the USSR in April and May by Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, to sign many documents to define fundamental directions for trade, economic, cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries in the later years. He noted the beginning of the development of relations between Lao and Soviet working peoples in 1975 and pointed to Soviet assistance to Laos in socioeconomic development in the past 15 years. He said: "There are some 3,500 Lao students attending schools in the Soviet Union at present, and some 7,000 Lao technicans have been trained by Soviet experts in Laos." He pointed out that with the implementation of the market economy in the USSR, Laos and the Soviet Union are seeking new "forms of cooperation" in trading and economic fields.

Leaders Greet German Counterparts on Unification

BK0510144390 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 5 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao PDR [People's Demcratic Republic] has sent a message of congratulations, on occasion of the reunification of Germany, to Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The acting president expressed congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the German people. He believed that the friendly relationship and cooperation between the Lao PDR and the united Germany will be increasingly developed in the interest of the two nations, for peace and stability in the world.

On the occasion, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut also extended a message of the same nature to his German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Philippines

Effects of, Commentary on Rebellion Reported

46 Noble Supporters Surrender

HK0810062790 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0530 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Report by Josette Olivera from Camp Aguinaldo—live or recorded]

[Text] Forty-six followers of renegade Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Noble, comprising 42 Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Unit members and four civilians, formally surrendered to military authorities at Kiliog, Lisona, Bukidnon Province.

At the time of their surrender they also gave up their arms: various types of guns comprising 31 M-1 Garand rifles, 16 M-14s, three M-16s, one M-16 light machine gun, three hand grenades, three rifle grenades, and one smoke grenade. The military expects more of Noble's men to surrender in the next few days.

220 Rebel Surrenderees Reported

HK0910041790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 9 Oct 90 p 10

[By Allan M. Refuerzo]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) released yesterday the total number of rebel soldiers surrenderees in the cities of Butuan, Iligan and Cagayan de Oro, together with the captured firearms and equipment, after the recent military uprising in Northern Mindanao.

The figures were revealed during a press conference held by Sec. Fidel V. Ramos at the Department of National Defense [DND].

As of October 7, 1990, a total of 220 military men have so far surrendered to Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Antonio Nale, acting chief of the 4th Infantry Division in Cagayan de Oro City. These include nine officers, 115 enlisted personnel, 96 CAFGU [Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Unit] militiamen and four civilian supporters.

The surrenderees include renegade Army Col. Alexander Noble, the acknowledged leader of the failed uprising, Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Victor Erfe, Maj. [Major] Roger Alensub and Capt. [Captain] Alexander Bute of the Philippine Air Force.

Equipment

In addition, a total of 14 vehicles were recovered by the Philippine Constabulary ReCom [Regional Command] 10 under Col. Hermogenes Peralta in Cagayan de Oro City. These included one Huey helicopter, three V-150 Commando vehicles, four M35 (six by six) trucks, three military vehicles, two M113 armored personnel carriers and one civilian vehicle.

Over 123 pieces of assorted firearms were reportedly confiscated alongside one 105-mm Howitzer cannon and a wide assortment of ammunition. Several communications equipment were also included in the confiscation.

As of yesterday morning, mopping-up operations were still being continued by members of the 10th Infantry Brigade who are after renegade Lt. Allan Martin. The rebel officer, together with 80 armed followers, was believed to be holed out in Sitio Iyao, Pianing near Butuan City.

In connection with the ongoing operations of the AFP, Gen. Renato de Villa, Armed Forces Chief of Staff, had enplaned to Butuan and Cagayan de Oro cities early

Monday morning to oversee the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the affected military camps in these areas.

Noble, Rebel Alliance Studied

HK0810053790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The military intelligence community is studying the extent of an alliance between renegade Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Noble and the New People's Army [NPA] after the military arrested 107 suspected communist rebels one week before Noble staged the uprising. According to the report received by Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police chief Major General Cesar Nazareno, the NPA forged an alliance with rebel soldiers after the Mindanao NPA leadership reshuffle. If the rebels had not been arrested, they could have supported Noble when he seized military camps in Butuan and Cagayan de Oro City. It will be recalled that the NPA rebels were arrested by soldiers of the Iligan City Metropolitan District Command in Tagaloan District, one of the places visited by Noble before the pocket rebellion.

Politicians Accused of Power Grab

HK0210090790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] The military disclosed the involvement of some prominent politicians in Mindanao in the rebel soldiers' plan to take over some provinces and cities in the region. Based on the documents seized by the military, among the politicians are former congressman Ali Dimaporo, Ruben Canoy, and former governor (Plasad Salipada Pendaton). Initial reports say that several armed groups met in Mindanao in preparation for the planned power grab. The military report claimed that these groups, which formed a tactical alliance, are the Reform the Armed Forces of the Philippines-Soldiers of the Filipino People, Communist Party of the Philippines, Moro National Liberation Front, and Mindanao Independence Movement. It is also said that the group's plan did not materialize because the government sent additional troops to Davao City last week. Earlier, President Corazon Aquino said she will not suspend the military hunt for renegade Colonel Alexander Noble. She made the statement following proposals to stop the military operations against him because the residents of Agusan del Sur will be affected. She reiterated that the rebels can never be above the law. Here is part of the president's statement read by Assistant Press Secretary Lourdes Siytangco:

[Begin recording in English] I agree that we have always to consider the adverse effects on the civilian populace of military operations against the rebels, whether of the left or of the right. Our military forces have been conscious of such aspects of the conflict and have taken pains to reduce and mitigate such effects. Nonetheless, we also cannot let rebels flout the law with impunity. It's a matter of balance and we are closely monitoring the developments of these operations. [end recording]

Mindanao Forces Revamp Proposed

HK0810032190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Cherry Velarde]

[Text] The armed forces will "deactivate" the entire Southern Command in Mindanao and create new Southwestern and Southeastern commands that take its place, in an effort to improve control of field forces in the area following last week's failed mutiny led by renegade Col. Alexander Noble, Camp Aguinaldo sources said.

The move was prompted by an order from President Aquino Saturday for the armed forces to reorganize the military setup in Mindanao. Mrs Aquino issued the order after the surrender of Noble's group last Saturday. The source said the major shake-up would affect top-level positions down to battalion commanders.

A ranking navy officer is being eyed to head the Southwestern command, while another top army officer is being considered for the Southeastern command post, the source said. Zamboanga City, the source said, would likely be the headquarters of the Southwestern Command; and Davao City, the Southeastern Command.

Thus far, the source said, only Regions 9 and 10 had been included in the Southewestern Command, while Regions 11 and 12 are said to go to the other new command. The regions belong to the Mindanao Autonomous Region.

The source declined to say when the revamp would take effect.

Noble, Col. Victor Erfe, who surrendered with him, and 200 of their men, who are now all detained at Camp Crame, were undergoing tactical interrogation in preparation for court-martial proceedings ordered by the President.

The military, meanwhile, has also stepped up the hunt for Noble's men, who had retreated to the mountains before the surrender of their leaders. About 400 more are unaccounted for.

A military bulletin reported three new fatalities in Butuan City from the bombing of the military camp. But no names were released pending verification whether they were rebels or government soldiers.

This brought to four the number of fatalities during the mutiny. The first was 2nd Lt. Humberto Yulo of the Philippine Air Force base in Mactan who died during a reconnaissance flight when his plane malfunctioned and crashed into the sea.

The military also advised the Philippines Airlines and other commercial airline operators and all shipping lines to resume normal operations to Northern Mindanao, including the ports of Cagayan de Oro and Iligan.

Naval, Air Operations 'Normal'

HK0810053190 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Naval and air operations in all areas of northern Mindanao, Cagayan de Oro City, and Iligan City are back to normal. Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Juanito Rimando issued this statement to reporters. Earlier, Philippine Airlines flights and boat trips to northern Mindanao were suspended after renegade Army Colonel Alexander Noble seized several Army headquarters in the province.

Aquino Approves Military Revamp

HK1010035190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 10 Oct 90 pp 1, 22

[By Marcia C. Rodriguez]

[Text] President Aquino acceded yesterday to a shakeup of the military command not only in Mindanao but throughout the country to improve the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) to deter future coup attempts.

Retired Army commanding general Mariano Adalem, presidential adviser on military affairs, proposed that young officers and enlisted men who were deceived into joining coup attempts be granted amnesty, allowed to leave and then rejoin the service with the same rank but a lower seniority standing than their contemporaries who did not go on leave.

Mrs. Aquino supported a proposal of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos to conduct to top-to-bottom review of the military's performance nationwide in the aftermath of the aborted Mindanao mutiny during which some local high-ranking military officers and their men did not put up a fight against renegade ex-colonel Alexander Noble and his men.

"I have precisely ordered General de Villa to review the entire command structure in Mindanao with a view of strengthening its effectiveness in the discharge of its role to protect our people and our democracy. What Secretary Ramos is setting out to do is in accordance with this directive," she said.

President Aquino the other day proposed the subdivision of the Mindanao command into eastern and western commands for better supervision.

Adalem, meanwhile, recommended amnesty for young officers and enlisted men who were implicated in past coup attempts, particularly those who were misguided by coup leaders in joining the mutiny, saying that this a "concrete step toward reconciling erring elements."

He said he knew for a fact that several young officers from Fort Magsaysay in Nueva Ecija joined the Aug. 28, 1987, coup attempt launched by fugitive ex-colonel Gregorio Honasan because they were made to believe that they were joining rehearsals for the defense of military camps in Metro Manila. They reportedly fired shots in self-defense during the confrontations.

Unlicensed Firearms To Be Seized

HK0910064390 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0500 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa ordered the confiscation of all unlicensed firearms of military personnel and civilians in Agusan del Norte. De Villa directed the Agusan del Norte PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary -Integrated National Police] commander to conduct a house to house inspection in his area of jurisdiction including Butuan City to confiscate unlicensed firearms owned by civilians. De Villa issued the order after he was informed of the spread of many firearms during the two-day pocket rebellion launched by renegade Army Colonel Alexander Noble last week. The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief also ordered a search for missing firearms after rebel soldiers occupied and ransacked the 402d Army Infantry Brigade armory in Bangkasi, Butuan City.

New Threats 'Brushed Aside'

HK0910064590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino brushed aside new threats by rebel soldiers by saying that the immediate termination of the Mindanao rebellion is evidence enough of the stability of the Aquino government. She replied to former Colonel Gregorio Honasan's statement who said that the two-day uprising led by former Colonel Alexander Noble is only one of a series of attempts to overthrow the government. In a news conference, the president said that while the rebel soldiers are on the run, they will continue to carry out destabilization attempts. She further said that the only way to gain power is through elections.

Foiled Coup Said Nationwide

HK1010054390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] A nationwide coup d'etat, and not just in northern Mindanao, was foiled last week. This was confirmed in an uprising declaration issued by renegade Commodore Domingo Calajate in a video tape confiscated by the Armed Forces. In this regard, Armed Forces Civil Military Operations chief Brigadier General Emiliano Templo said that the video tape was supposed to be distributed to all broadcast stations at the height of the Mindanao coup d'etat. Calajate's statement, according to Templo, did not confirm that renegade Colonel Alexander Noble emerged out of Agusan for peace. He said that the true reason for the seizure of Butuan and Cagayan de Oro cities was to start a rebellion.

Meanwhile, one of Noble's supporters surrendered to the government. The former intelligence and operations chief of the 402d Infantry Battalion, Major Louie G. Mirar, together with 31 soldiers, surrendered to authorities.

Noble Not 'Penetration Agent'

HK1010104590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Renegade Colonel Alexander Noble is not a military deep penetration agent [DPA] according to Senator Pimentel. The senator said this in reaction to suppositions that Noble is engaged by the military as a messenger in order to expedite the arrest of Gringo Honasan and other leaders of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement who are still in hiding.

According to Senator Pimentel, if Noble was a DPA the government would not have spent time and money and would not have sacrificed the lives of some soldiers who were killed in the pursuit operation against the rebel officer in the mountains of Agusan Valley. Here is part of Senator Pimentel's statement:

[Begin recording] This makes me laugh. Imagine the government's expense, not to mention the several soldiers who were wounded in the process of trying to capture Noble. There were 10,000 people who were evacuated. And this was just to escape a DPA—a deep penetration agent? They bombed the Bangkasi Airport and levelled it to the ground just to capture a DPA? So, I think this is a joke. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Cause of Rebellions Viewed

HK0810031990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Oct 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Rebellions Point Up Mindanao's Neglect"]

[Text] The failed Mindanao military rebellions underline the point that the former land of promise is a flashpoint. The rebellions have been swiftly crushed, but they have high-lighted the fact that the long-standing neglect of Mindanao can no longer be ignored with impunity by the central government.

The renegade Col. Alexander Noble and his co-conspirator Reuben Canoy found in Mindanao an issue in which they fused their agenda and proclaimed a separate Mindanao state at the outbreak of the rebellion. Noble had a wider objective—to start the snowball for a nationwide withdrawal of support for the civil government by military garrisons all over the country. Failing in this, he shifted to a fallback position—to exploit the issue of Mindanao's neglect in the attempt to mobilize support on the island for his rebellion. The Mindanao issue served as a disguise for his main goal.

Canoy has long tapped the grievances of Mindanao people, both Christians and Muslims, arising from the Manila-centered distribution of resources, to promote his Mindanao Independence Movement. The fact that Canoy has gained many adherents, although he resembles the millenarian figures in Philippine history, who had fed their movement on rural unrest, is testimony to the potency of the Mindanao issue as a field for agitation by demagogues.

Apart from Noble and Canoy, Nur Misuari of the Moro National Liberation Front is one of many Mindanao leaders who have deplored the by-passing of Mindanao in the distribution of resources. They will not be the last; the demand that more attention and resources be given to Mindanao by the central government is shared by most inhabitants of the island. They form a natural constituency for unrest.

One consequence of the aborted rebellions is that the cause of decentralization and regional autonomy has been given a big push. The rebellions have reinformed the argument that not only can decentralization and local autonomy be a mechanism to defuse tensions between the central government and regional authoities; they also offer a new basis of relationship between the central government and the local authorities.

Column Views Mindanao Rebellion

HK0810031590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Institutions Pursue Own Initiatives"]

[Text] The Mindanao rebellions were crushed quickly. The armed forces leadership quashed them in just two days and with more decisiveness than in previous coups—especially the December 1989 siege of Makati, which lasted for a week. It did not fall into the trap of accommodating Col. Alexander Noble's demand for talks; instead it sent bombers. That's the way to handle rebellions—resolute use of force to answer force. There's no prolonged stalemate [which] could have led to a phony war, i.e., soldiers facing one another but firing their guns in the air.

The government crushed the revolts even though it was handicapped by serious economic problems. This could only give the government more confidence in its capacity to handle coups and perhaps enhance perception from outside that its level of competence in responding to armed challenges has increased, although this is not the same as saying that its competence in the delivery of basic services has similarly increased.

That said, we may now examine why the rebellions collapsed quickly. As I said in a previous article, the rebellions represented a shift in strategy by the coup plotters, i.e., opening pocket rebellions in the provinces and forcing a standoff with the central government. In turn, the stalemate was expected to trigger a snowball of withdrawal of support for the central government by military garrisons.

The snowball did not develop because the plan was flawed. It was based on assumptions that did not materialize. The first assumption was that because of the unrest over the oil price rise, following the difficulties left by the earthquake and the typhoons, Manila would be engulfed by protests in the streets in the scale of the street riots in 1970 over the oil price rises during the Marcos regime. Manila's vulnerability to this sort of unrest was the key to the opening of rebellions in the provinces. Of course, there were sporadic protests over the decision by President Aquino to increase petrol prices, but the planned Welga ng Bayan [National Strike] did not take place. The plotters wished to replicate the turbulent scenario of unrest of the early 1970s. The unrest under Marcos had a different political context.

Another assumption was that it was possible to have a "bloodless coup" by means of pocket rebellions that would encourage other garrisons to withdraw support for the government. This did not happen. The seizure of the military camps in Butuan City and Cagayan de Oro city was supposed to be the signal for other camps to be occupied. The other camps did not follow suit. The decisive response by the general headquarters in the form of bombing the rebel forces in Butuan City could have sent signals to other camps that Camp Aguinaldo this time was not going to tolerate the nonsense of having the line of command broken.

The further flaw in the strategy of inducing the collapse of the political center through rebellions in the provinces is that the plotters wanted to achieve in a few days what it took years for Chairman Mao and the People's Liberation Army to march to the cities. The plotters were impatient to have success and they wanted shortcuts to power. They had variations of plans and these plans were eclectic—they had many models to follow, resulting in confusing the rebel planners. Of the seven coup attempts, none has succeeded. This suggests that the capacity of the dissident soldiers to seize power has diminished, casting doubts over possibilities of success of future coups.

There seems to be emerging a more interesting explanation for why the rebellions failed. It seems to me that the process of stabilizaton is taking hold, institutions are beginning to assert themselves to establish stabilitty, and the social groups appear to be responding to our crises by producing their own initiatives without waiting for initiatives from the Aquino government. They are creating space for themselves in the post-Aquino years and they have given up the thought that initiatives could ever come from the government during the remaining 18 months of its terms. But they are beginning to move to turn the country around and to establish the basis for political stability upon which sustained economic development could take place. In these institutional and group initiatives, the Aquino government is not considered a key factor.

I am referring to four important social institutions and groups from which initiatives are emanating. The first is that the armed forces are getting their act together and are accepting their new and less interventionist role in civil society during the transition period. The military leadership, which has maintained its commitment to constitutional authority, has competently handled the last rebellions with unaccustomed decisiveness. The leadership knows that, unless the armed forces ensure the basis for political stability by rooting out sources of revolts within themselves, there can be no future for sustained economic development.

The other important social group is the business community. Through their national conference, the businessmen are trying to close ranks and work towards turning the economy around. They are no longer waiting for the government to take the initiative. The last speech to them by President Aquino was found to be disappointing because it contained nothing new and was a repackaging of old proposals. The businessmen are looking past the Aquino government and towards a revitalized economy in the post-Aquino years.

The third group is composed of the non-governmental organizations [NGO]. The NGOs are initiating projects and programs that establish their presence in the vacuum left by the failure of government to deliver services to the countryside. They are discharging the role of government which it has abandoned by default.

The fourth group is composed of the Left-oriented mass organizations now coming together again to examine their role in promoting national unity, survival and national reconstruction. They are holding on Oct. 14-15 at the UP [University of the Philippines] College of Law a people's caucus. This caucus will bring together the cause-oriented groups that supported Mrs Aquino in her campaign to topple the Marcos regime. It will put forward a people's agenda in the face of what they call the "total disarray" of the national leadership.

It is a healthy sign that social groups are stirring to intervene in the building of the national agenda for the post-Aquino years. Confronted by the leadership paralysis of the Aquino government, these groups are acting in an institutional way—not as individuals—to give coherence to the future of this country. They are no longer expecting any initiatives from a government gripped by fatigue. They are trying to supply the initiatives that the government has failed to deliver. These intervnetions are a new manifestation of People Power and initiatives from below. They offer hope for the future.

'No Widespread' Secession Movement

HK0910051590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 9 Oct 90 p 6

[Editorial: "No Secession Move by Military in Mindanao"]

[Text] The pocket rebellion in Mindanao had nothing to do with Reuben Canoy's secessionist movement for Mindanao. Col. Alexander Noble was a renegade army officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The separatist movement is the brainchild of Reuben Canoy who lost in the snap 1986 elections. If he could not win a free election in his own bailwick, what possible influence can he have on the whole of Mindanao?

According to reports, the movement had issued Mindanao passports and currency for his independent state of Mindanao. What nation will grant a Mindanao passport a visa? It also means that people from Mindanao will need a Philippine visa to travel to the Visayas and Luzon. Conversely, the people of Luzon and the Visayas will need a Mindanao visa to land in Cagayan de Oro, Butuan or Zamboanga. As for the "legal tender" issued by the secessionist group, who will accept the money in Cagayan de Oro? It takes more than a printing press to issue passports and money: First, you have to be a state with a constitution. Second, you have to be recognized by other states. This cannot be decided by individuals. It has to be decided by the people through a plebiscite.

The last time, the nation encountered something similar was decades ago when Valentin Santos led his Lapiang Malaya [Freedom Party] movement. We all know how that ended. The unfortunate followers of Valentin's nativistic movement were shot and many died right in Manila. Valentin Santos ended up in the insane asylum.

It is one thing to advocate a secessionist movement. It is another to be deluded that it has popular support.

You can build castles in the air, but you can't live in them. Thinking does not make it so. What has made him believe he has followers all over Mindanao? There is no widespread secessionist movement in Mindanao. There is a small insignificant group. The people of Mindanao are Filipinos who think and act as Filipinos. They stand four-square behind the Constitution as the recent Mindanao pocket rebellion can attest.

Anticoup, Rebellion Bill Passed, Certified

HK1010035590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Oct 90 pp 1, 8

[By Patrick Paez and Rolando Pascual]

[Text] Congress last night passed a bill prescribing harsh penalties for a coup or rebellion, including life imprisonment and denial of bail for its leaders. President Aquino, who certified the bill, is expected to sign it into law this week.

Passage of the anti-coup bill was hastened by last week's failed Mindanao mutiny, the seventh military uprising against the Aquino government. However, legislators acknowledge that the bill is not a guarantee against more coups but simply a "deterrent."

According to Sen. Jose Lina, chairman of the constitutional amendments committee, the denial of bail could stop coup leaders from further plotting. He cited the case of former Assemblyman Reuben Canoy who was out on bail for his alleged involvement in the foiled December coup when he was arrested again last week for complicity in the rebellion of renegade Army Col. [Colonel] Alexander Noble. Canoy and others involved in past coups, however, will not be tried under the provisions of the bill. Republic Act 1700 or the anti-subversion law metes out a mere six to 12-year imprisonment.

The bill authored by Senate President Jovito Salonga provides a range of penalties:

—For leaders of coups and rebellions, whether in government, military or civilian office: a life sentence.
—For those in government who simply participate in a coup: a maximum sentence of 20 years.
—For civilian coup participants: a maximum 12-year imprisonment.
—For participants in a rebellion—12 to 20 years' imprisonment.

The Senate had sought to make a distinction between a rebellion and a coup, which it charaterized as a "treacherous" attack against the government by those sworn to defend it. But it was prevailed upon by the House panel in yesterday's three-hour conference committee meeting to mete out the same sentence to leaders of coups and rebellions.

Senators Rene Saguisag and Sotero Laurel abstained from voting.

Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, himself facing rebellion charges but who did not object to the bill, argued that the government could easily recover after a coup while "protracted war being waged by the communists bleeds the nation and saps the economy."

But to Sen. Neptali Gonzales, "It is not a matter of making a distinction, but the gravity of the offense."

Saguisag, a human rights advocate, contends that coup leaders must be dealt with more severely. "An ordinary rebel may be a poor Filipino with an unredressed grievance," he said.

The House last night also rushed the ratification of the report, with the opposition agreeing to pass the measure only through a voice vote.

But Minority Floor Leader Rep. Salvador Escudero complained that the bill was a potential tool to harass the legitimate opposition. "After inventing non-existent crimes, they now have an anti-coup bill which legally is again an absurdity," he said.

Another opposition leader, Rep. Rodolfo Albano, described the measure as an "inutile instrument against future coups." He said President Aquino could begin preventing coups by "firing, instead of coddling, her erring functionaries." According to Albano, the bill will "only punish those who figure in attempted coups." He then asked, "If the coup is consummated and succeeds, do you think anyone will implement this law?"

But Rep. Raul Daza, another member of the House contingent to the conference, noted that even Sen. Juan

Ponce Enrile did not object to any amendment. He said, "There prevailed a sense of urgency to approve the bill."

Aquino Denies Contemplating Cabinet Revamp

HK0910043990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Oct 90 p 1

[By Marie Rose Feliciano]

[Excerpt] President Aquino said yesterday that erring Cabinet members would be replaced if "indeed called for" but added that she was not contemplating a Cabinet revamp at this time. "I was being asked about a revamp and I am not contemplating a revamp. However, if replacements are indeed called for, then we will address that need," Mrs Aquino said in a press conference.

The President said she was leaving the case of Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion Jr. up to the investigation of the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee and the Ombudsman. "Based on the report of the Senate Blue Ribbon Committee and based on the findings of the Ombudsman, we will act accordingly," she said.

Concepcion was accused of failure to divest his private holdings from his family's business when he took a Cabinet post. All Cabinet members are required by law to divest their private shares in their businesses to avoid conflict of interest. [passage omitted]

Aquino: Clemency Talks 'Premature' for Soldiers

HK0310105990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] President Aquino said yesterday that it was still "premature" to talk about clemency for the 16 soldiers sentenced to double life imprisonment for the assassination of her husband, Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr. and Rolando Galman, the fall guy.

"The judgments of conviction in the Aquino-Galman Sandiganbayan [Anti-Graft Court] cases are not yet final, but are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court in view of the penalties of life imprisonment imposed," Mrs. Aquino said.

Senator Rene Saguisag had earlier urged Mrs. Aquino to pardon the 16, led by Air Force Brig. Gen. Luther Custodio, as a gesture of national reconciliation.

Under Article VII, Section 19 of the 1987 Constitution, "The President may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and remit fines and forfeitures, after conviction by final judgment."

"Hence, it is premature to take up Senator Saguisag's reported proposal, there being no final judgment of conviction as yet," Mrs. Aquino said.

Mrs. Aquino, before assuming the presidency in 1986, said she was not so much interested in the punishment of anybody, as in finding out the truth as to who masterminded the murder of her husband.

Saguisag said the 16 convicted, including the 20 others who were acquitted, have been detained in prison for four years while the trial was in progress. Their imprisonment was punishment enough, he said.

Those convicted, aside from Custodio, included the triggerman, C1C [Constable First Class] Rogelio Moreno. Those acquitted were led by the former Metropolitan Command chief Maj. Gen. Prospero Olivas and former tourism minister and now Rep. Jose Aspiras (La Union).

Despite Mrs. Aquino's statement, Saguisag still pressed yesterday for a presidential pardon of the 16 military men, telling the President that "they also had a hand in bringing you to the presidency."

Saguisag, in a letter, urged the President to "consider extending clemency to these men...before you step down from the presidency." He suggested that Custodio and his 15 men could be asked to make "credible, uncoerced extra-judicial deposition" on their real account of Aquino's assassination. "They should be allowed to help complete the weaving of the total tapestry," he said. "Offering something for the truth is not novel or wrong."

It would also prove renegade soldiers wrong that the Aquino administration is compassionate only to the communists and Muslim separatists, he said.

Aquino on Wages, Debt Repayment, Crisis Powers

HK0210102990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] President Aquino announced that it is only the Regional Tripartite Wage Board which can decide on the issue of giving workers another cost of living allowance. The president continues to reject the proposal to cancel foreign debt repayment without approval by creditor banks. On other issues, the president also stated that there is no reason for Malacanang to seek emergency powers from Congress. Here is Press Assistant Secretary Didi Siytangco:

[Begin recording in English] The system of deciding on the wage issue is by passing this to the Liberal Wage Board. There is no need to change this at this time. Studies have been made on what action will be taken regarding government employees.

We are continuing the negotiations with our creditors regarding all of these matters. Secretary Estanislao has fully explained these matters to me.

The vice president's criticisms are not new. We are looking at this and all other situations for the business community and other groups and we'll discuss these matters when the multisectoral groups meet later this month.

We have said that there is no need to ask Congress for emergency powers. This position of ours has not changed. [end recording]

Movement for Aquino's Resignation Launched

HK1010105790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Excerpts] Elements of the Western Police District arrested eight people who were allegedly soliciting signatures for the Cory Resign Movement Agad [immediately] or CARMA. Those arrested were allegedly operating in various parts of Metropolitan Manila and had set up signature centers at strategic and populous areas where everyone could go sign for President Cory Aquino's resignation. Some of the areas mentioned were Quiapo, Divisoria, Liwasang Bonifacio, and Blumentritt in Manila.

Meanwhile, here is an explanation by the CARMA's head, former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Senator, good afternoon. Can you please explian this CARMA, which you launched?

[Kalaw] This is a movement by the people and I was invited to help them. I asked what could I possibly do. They said they could not afford to buy a flag and asked me if I could contribute money for this purpose. So, I said yes. I asked them what they were about to do. They said: We are working on this Cory resign movement because we cannot let the country continue to be managed this way. That was my own view, so I thought it was not bad for us to work together because we were not asking for the *forceful, but peaceful way of changing administrators of the government.* I asked them what more do they have to do. They said they will set up stations like in Plaza Miranda, Divisoria, Baclaran, and in populous areas. And I said that is good, go on with it. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Senator, this CARMA aims to solicit two million signatures. *What do they hope to achieve in soliciting two million signatures?*

[Kalaw] This is just to let the president know the people's true feelings. *Because if one million Filipinos was a basis for her to go to the presidency, maybe two million to three million is also enough basis to request her to resign.* Whether or not she wants to listen to the people, that is up to her. If she refuses to abide by peaceful means, we will not have anything to say when a forceful means comes up. *At least, she cannot say that we have not proposed a peaceful way of arranging this new change of management.* It is not the government that we want to topple. It's the managers of the government because you can see that there is bad management. [Reporter] On those arrested, do you have plans to help them in their predicament?

[Kalaw] Of course. I have called up lawyers. That is now the lawyers' job, who said that this is a private movement whose members do not engage in stealing, killing, or forceful soliciting of signatures. [passage omitted] [end recording]

In related news, Senate minority floor leader Senator Juan Ponce Enrile today said he is willing to sign the petition seeking President Corazon Aquino's resignation. He said he has no reason not to agree with the campaign of various sectors to pressure Mrs. Aquino to vacate her post. The senator denied that the Cory Resign Movement Agad was launched by the central committee of the Nacionalista Party, of which he is the secretary general. The movement was allegedly launched by former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw, with the objective of raising two million signatures to seek the president's resignation. The campaign is aimed at pressuring Aquino to resign and save the country from more adversities:

[Begin Enrile recording in English—in progress]...who have expressed the same feeling in various parts of the country. I have heard of this not only here in Manila but in the rural areas. I suppose that Mrs Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw said that this is one way by which she can help in relieving the country of problems. [end recording]

Five Injured in Makati Homemade-Bomb Explosion

HK0910095590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 October 90

[Report by Resty de Quiroz; place not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Five people were injured after a pillbox [homemade bomb] hurled by an unidentified man exploded at the corner of M. Ocampo and Pio del Pilar Streets in Makati, Metro Manila. Those rushed to the Philippine General Hospital due to shrapnel wounds in different parts of the body were identified as Noel Vasquez, Elizalde Cartina, Rogelio Ogende, and Alejo Acuna. One victim, who was rushed to the Makati Medical Center, was identified as Mena Alinsunurin.

Based on investigations by Corporal Mallari of the Makati Police, it was learned that around 2130, while the victims were walking at the said corner, an unidentified suspect aboard a vehicle hurled the pillbox which immediately exploded, its shrapnel hitting the said victims.

As of this time, this case remains under follow-up investigation by Makati police operatives.

AFP Asked To Intensify Hunt for Honasan

HK0210092290 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 2 Oct 90

[Text] Malacanang has issued a directive to the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] to intensify their search for former Colonel Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and his comrades from the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement].

Regarding this, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] Chief Major General Cesar Nazareno has ordered Colonel Agerico Kagaoan, chief of the PC-INP security group, to intensify the hunt for Honasan who is suspected to be responsible for the spate of bombings in Metro Manila. Nazareno also ordered Kagaoan to undertake a search for New People's Army Chief Romulo Kintanar and army Lieutenant Renato Paterno Padua who is suspected of being the brains behind the bombings of two five-star hotels in Makati during the past week.

Kintanar is reportedly in Metro Manila taking advantage of the present unrest by recruiting people for the militant group.

Meanwhile, the AFP has already ordered its best personnel in the intelligence service of the AFP to capture Honasan and other RAM members as soon as possible.

Senator Confirms Rebels Desire Peace Talks

HK0210084190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 2 Oct 90

[By Cesar Chavez]

[Excerpt] Senator Wigberto Tanada today confirmed that the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], National Democratic Fund [NDF], and the New People's Army [NPA] are prepared to talk to the government regarding the peace talks and cease-fire proposal.

Contrary to the statement by NPA chief Romulo Kintanar that the rebel communists will resume their offensive, Tanada said the CPP-NPA-NDF got in touch with him by letter stating that they are ready to hold a dialogue with government representatives on a cease-fire between government soldiers and leftist rebels.

Tanada who heads a multisectoral peace advocates group, the counterpart of Cabinet Cluster E committee, said that based on the CPP-NPA-NDF letter, the rebels still want to pursue Aquino's initiative toward peace talks.

According to Tanada, the rebels requested that the cease-fire be made nationwide and not just in selected areas. [passage omitted]

Military Rebels Appoint Peace Mediators

HK0310024490 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 October 90 p 7

[By Johanna Son and Manny Mogato]

[Text] Detained military rebels yesterday named two intermediaries for possible peace talks between the government and dissident rightist soldiers, Sen. Wigberto Tanada said yesterday. They are Commodore Rodolfo Punsalang and Army Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Sulpicio Rivera, both retired.

Tanada told reporters that Brig. Gen. Jose Comendador and Constabulary Lt. Col. [Lieutenant Colonel] Tiburcio Fusillero had given him the names when he visited them [at] Camp Crame last Friday. He said the rebels "had a high respect for them."

Tanada said the rebels also asked him about the "rules" of the peace process. "but we could not tell them (anything) yet," he said. He also said peace advocates were still awaiting a response from the underground Right on peace proposals.

Rivera was one of seven retired generals who offered to negotiate for peace with the rebels after his son, a classmate of former Col. Gregorio Honasan, was detained for his alleged involvement in the December 1989 coup.

Both Rivera and Punsalang were members of the defunct Armed Forces anti-graft board led by retired Army Brig. Gen. Manuel Flores. They had investigated and recommended the prosecution of senior military officers led by former Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver for graft and corrupt practices.

The Cabinet Cluster E and peace activists would meet again on Friday, and on Oct. 9 and 12, to arrive at a consolidated version of the peace process with the Left.

The National Democratic Front (NDF), in a letter to the peace advocates last Friday, said it was still open to peace talks with the government, acording to Tanada.

Rivera, a member of Class '38 of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA), saw action in World War II as a company executive officer under the United States Armed Forces in the Far East (Usafe). After the war, he became commander of the 17th battalion combat team that fought against the HUK [Freedom Fight of the nation] rebellion. In 1952, he became PMA commandant.

Later, he was designated as chief of staff of the 4th military area in Cagayan de Oro and later became 3rd army division commander in Cebu City.

He was also assigned as head of the Armed Forces Command and General Staff College in 1960, and promoted two years later as commander of the 1st Military Zone in Trade. He retired in 1964 at age 50.

Punsalang, one of the first navy officers to serve in the Phil. [Philippine] Marine Corps in the late '60s, became marine commandant in 1973. He was promoted to flag rank in 1976 and became commander of the Metropolitan Citizens Military Training Command, which handles high school and college military training. He retired in 1977 at age 47.

Justice Secretary Welcomes Peace Talks Proposal

HK0410055590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Oct 90 p 16

[Text] Justice Secretary Franklin M. Drilon welcomed yesterday exiled communist leader Jose Ma. [Maria] Sison's latest statement supporting the peace negotiations between government and multisectoral peace advocates.

"Any move to hasten the peace process is a welcome development," said Drilon, head of the government peace panel. He said the government will explore all avenues to genuine peace and, thus, has not ruled out direct talks with communist leaders.

Drilon, chairman of the Cabinet Cluster E on political and security affairs, said the holding of direct talks between government and communist representatives will be discussed in future meetings of the peace process group. He said this in reaction to [a] report from a group of legislators and peace advocates, which included Rep. Jose Yap, that communist leaders in The Netherlands are willing to talk peace with [the] government.

The justice official said, however, that the peace process group has first to finalize a framework for permanent peace, which will be out on Oct. 12.

Drilon said Yap's discussions with the exiled NDF officials were "unofficial talks," which had no authorization from the government peace panel. "Yap is representing the legislative branch of government in the peace process talks and his trip to The Netherlands was his own initiative," he said.

On the other hand, he said the government peace panel is composed of Cluster E members who are all from the executive branch.

Communist Chairman Sison Supports Peace Talks

HK0410055390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 4 Oct 90 pp 1, 16

[By Rod L. Villa]

[Text] Jose Ma. [Maria] "Joma" Sison, chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) in exile in The Netherlands, has agreed to support the peace negotiations between the government and the communist rebels, Rep. Jose V. Yap (LDP [Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Tarlac) said yesterday.

"I talked to Sison with whom I had a frank exchange of views on renewed efforts to talk peace with leftist rebel leaders, and he has agreed to support the initiative," said Yap, chairman of the House defense committee, on his return from his European trip.

Congress and private sector leaders hailed the move as a "break-through" in efforts to end the communist rebellion.

Yap said he also conducted "cordial and substantial conversations" with Luis Jalandoni, a Catholic priest who is now vice chairman for international affairs of the National Democratic Front (NDF), political arm of the CPP, and Byron Bocar, NDF international spokesman.

The House leader said he discussed peace efforts with the exiled NDF officials Sept. 26-29 in line with the initiatives of the peace advocates led by Sen. Wigberto Tanada. "I believe," he told newsmen at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport, "they had full authorization from their leadership to present the views and proposals of the NDF."

He was accompanied by Horacio Morales, Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement president; Romeo Capulong, a human rights lawyer; Rep. [Representative] Eric Singson (LDP, Ilocos Sur); and Col. [Colonel] Benjamin Defensor, of the House defense committee. They served as advisers to Yap.

"I can say at this point that the prospects for peace talks between the government and the NDF are encouraging," the Tarlac lawmaker said. He refused to elaborate, saying that although he met with the communist leaders" on my own initiative, it is appropriate for me to first convey the details of our conversations to President Aquino."

PC Raids RAM Meeting Place in Nueva Ecija

HK0310074390 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 3 Oct 90

[Text] PC-CIS [Philippine Constabulary-Criminal Investigation Service] operatives led by Major Amador Pabustan seized different types of guns and ammunition in Villa Crisanta, San Roque, Cabiao, Nueva Ecija. RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] officers used the villa for their meetings. Here is Major Pabustan's statement:

[Begin recording] I led this operation through the authority of a search warrant issued by Gapan's judge. So, we proceeded to the place, Barangay San Roque, Cabiao, Nueva Ecija. We entered the area. Unfortunately, we went in 10 minutes late and the place's owner and his bodyguards had left. The villa's owner is Mr Roberto Gabriel of the same barangay.

When we served the search warrant, the owner and his wife had left. Only the caretaker and the house helpers were there. We seized assorted guns and shotguns, but they were able to get away with the high calibre guns. [end recording]

Constabulary: New People's Army Losing in Bicol

HK0510123990 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Oct 90 pp 1, 19

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Legazpi City—The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA) suffered heavy casualties after a series of encounters according to a military report sent to the Constabulary headquarters in Camp Crame yesterday.

Col [Colonel] Norberto M. Lina, Recom 5 PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, in his report to Major Gen [General] Cesar P. Nazareno, PC chief and Integrated National Police director general, said that an important rebel commander, identified as Gaspar V. Tolentino, was captured while on secret mission here last week. Tolentino alias "Ka [Comrade] Bobby" had a P20,000 (20,000 Philippine peso]-reward for his capture.

Colonel Lina said Tolentino is the deputy commander of the "Sandatahang Yunit Pampropaganda" [Armed Propaganda Unit] of the NPA, and a member of the "Komiting Distrito Solis, larangang gerilya" [Solis District Committee, Guerrilla Front] in Camarines Sur.

In a consolidated report to Nazareno, Lina said that from January to September this year, his command conducted 998 security operations against the CPP-NPA in the Bicol region and initiated 95 contacts with the guerrillas.

A total of 32 rebels [were] killed, 103 were captured, 54 surrendered and undetermined rebels were wounded, he added. Fifty-two assorted firearms were recovered of government troopers, 24 of which are high-powered rifles and the rest are handguns.

On the government's side, Colonel Lina said one PC enlisted man was killed, and four soldiers, including an officer, were wounded. Nine militiamen were wounded and one was killed. A total of 11 firearms were taken from government troopers, the report said.

Lina attributed the decline of the communist insurgency in the Bicol region to the cooperation of the Bicolanos in the anti-insurgency campaign initiated by the Recom 5 PC-INP command. The barangay residents, coconut and palay producers, and businessmen have stopped paying the rebel "progressive taxes," Lina added.

The NPA in Region 5, according to Lina, was not able to recruit new members because contributions from local and international sources were stopped. Lina said the rebels had to engage in robbery, piracy and banditry to produce the money and logistics they need.

Justice Department on Power-Sharing in South

HK0310034690 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 3 Oct 90 p 6

[By Bert Castro]

[Text] The justice department yesterday declared as not legally feasible the plan of Gov. Zacaria Candao of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to share administrative powers with the two secessionist movements for "lack of legal basis."

Penned by Justice Undersecretary Eduardo Montenegro, the declaration was prompted by the request of Romeo T. Hernandez, assistant director general of the National Security Council for the justice department's legal opinion.

In declaring power-sharing with the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the Mindanao Independence Liberation Front (MILF) legally impossible, Montenegro said it would amount to an abdication by Candao of his official duties.

Montenegro insisted that the Constitution "mandates that a public office be held and executed by the person appointed or elected to it." He said that "to share" ordinarily means "to divide" or "to distribute" administrative powers.

He lamented that Candao failed to eleborate on the concept of sharing of administrative powers that he envisioned for the Muslim Mindanao Autonomous Region comprising the provinces of Tawi-Tawi, Sulu, Maguindanao and Lanao del Sur.

To bolster his opinion, Montenegro quoted the provisions of the ARMM law especially on the appointment of deputies and assistants, cabinet members and his power of control over the regional executive commissions, boards, bureaus and offices.

Multinationals Continue To Make Investments

HK0 10041590 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 3 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

[By Ma. Gertrudes M. Chavez]

[Excerpts] Multinational Corporations [MNC] can go on harping about the poor investment climate in the Philippines, but the fact remains that the country remains an alternative investment site.

MNC data from the Philippine Association Multinational Companies Regional Headquarters, Inc. (Pamuri) furnished BUSINESS WORLD refute claims that foreign corporations are allegedly making a beeline for the nearest exit. From 1989 to the first semester this year, there were more foreign corporations which set up regional headquarters than those which closed shop—a ratio of 43 registrations as against 23 closures.

Earlier Report

An earlier Pamuri report said 11 MNCs have pulled out of the country since January, explaining that the Philippines had lost its competitiveness as an investment site. Three reasons were cited:

—Stringent qualification requirements imposed on foreign companies;
—Primitive telecommunications facilities that do not allow the efficient use of the international direct dialing telephone system; and
—bad mail service.

While the pullouts may be true, the report downplays the fact that these closures were offset by new registrations. [passage omitted]

Records from the Board of Investments [BOI] indicate that for the first semester last year around 73 companies by alien individuals and foreign companies were issued certificates of authority to do business or accept permissible investments under Book II of the Omnibus Investments Code. These firms had a total inward remittance of P820.2 million.

Aside from this, a total of 607 firms were registered under Book I of the Code for the same period with a total project cost of P33.7 billion, Book I covers firms engaged in preferred areas of activities.

On the other hand, while BOI cancelled 52 certificates of authority of alien individuals or firms, these entities constitute a small fraction of the firms which registered for the same period—680 for Books I and II and 424 foreign corporations for permitted investments.

These figures seem to emphasize the fact that despite a slew of investment drawbacks, the Philippines has its share of attractions nevertheless, especially those that appeal to cost-conscious foreign corporations. Among Asian countries, the country is considered one of the cheapest places to live and do business in.

While the traditional centers of MNC headquarters are Singapore and Hong Kong, the trend may soon be reversed. Conditions in Hong Kong are now restrictive because of the nearing reversion (in 1997) of the British Crown Colony to the People's Republic of China.

Singapore, on the other hand, has very limited land for horizontal expansion, requiring construction of taller buildings.

Thailand

Article Urges Review of Policy Toward Burma

BK1010111490 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 7-13 Oct 90 p 20

[Article by Atthawibun Sisuworanan: "It Is Time To Review Our Policy Toward Burma"]

[Text] Western countries have expressed strong displeasure with the Burmese military government's intention to postpone virtually indefinitely the handing over of governing power to the opposition after its overwhelming election victory. The Saw Maung government just recently announced a specific plan for the transfer of power after having left it unclear since the first general election in nearly 30 years was held early this year. It told the Thai military delegation during its visit last week that the elected members of parliament will merely be members of the constitution drafting council and that they will not be given administrative power as most people had expected. Moreover, the draft constitution will have to be approved by the military council before it can be formally implemented. This is to be followed by another general election for the members of parliament, the formation of government from this parliament, and finally a handover of administrative power by the military government.

According to Burmese military leaders, although the opposition won 90 percent of the seats in the last election, they have no capability to govern and guarantee state security and political stability. Their government will lead to anarchy.

Free world countries have strongly criticized this policy of the Burmese military government. In particular, the U.S. Government has charged that the Burmese military staged the general elections early this year to deceive the world and permanently usurp administrative power.

Basically, it is clear that the Burmese military has no faith in the power of the people and the democratic political system. There is no doubt that the Burmese military wants to retain power and continue to benefit from its military dictatorship. It is certain that the Burmese Government's action will encourage boycotts and greater pressure from free world countries. This action on the part of free world countries will run in the opposite direction of the Thai policy, whose goal is to maintain good relations with Burma, as the two benefit from trade and security interests.

Thailand's policy toward Burma has remained the same for three decades. The socialist system under General Ne Win hardly posed any worry to Thailand, which has much experience in dealing with the more menacing communist systems in China and Indochina. Nor is the military dictatorship in Burma strange to Thailand.

Thailand has used its good relations with Burma to resolve longstanding political insecurity and trade problems along the Burmese border. Many parts of the border have been demarcated. The intensity of the problem posed by the Burmese minority independence forces and the associated opium and black market business has been curtailed. Communist infiltration and influence along the common border have been eliminated.

It can be said that Thailand's western border problems in the past five to six years have been resolved as the result of friendly relations with the Burmese military government. In any event, Thai policy toward Burma has begun to receive criticism to the extent that it lacks flexibility in dealing with the changes in Burma triggered by the struggle between the Burmese military and the civilian opposition. There is a belief that this inflexibility could negatively affect Thai national interests if the Burmese opposition should come to power in the future.

Concerning the violent struggle in Burma in the past few years, the Thai Government has accepted the Burmese military government's explanation and has formulated its policy accordingly. The Burmese Government claims it has no desire to monopolize power but to preserve it during the transition period before transferring it to the civilian government.

However, it appears that the Burmese Government's claim is gradually losing merit, and the resulting pressure from Western countries against that government will have a repercussion on the Thai policy toward Burma. The impact of the clash between Thai and Western policies toward Burma remains to be seen. However, it can be assumed at this time that Thailand's long-term interests will be adversely affected if its policy of favoring the Burmese military junta is not moderated to give greater attention to the survival of the popular opposition.

Actually, the time has come to readjust the Thai policy toward Burma. The Thai Government should take this opportunity to adjust to the changed situation, particularly to respond to the Thai people who disagree with the Rangoon military dictatorship's brutal suppression of its people.

What must be done now is for the agencies concerned in formulating Thai foreign policy—the Armed Forces, the National Security Council, and the Foreign Ministry—to come to understand the need for a new policy. The solidarity in understanding of the problem in Burma by the agencies concerned is very important in formulating a new policy.

Vietnam

Official Urges Favorable Decision on Rice to Iraq

BK1010071990 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 9—Deputy Foreign Minister Vu Khoan today urged the U.N. Sanction Committee to make an early favourable decision regarding Vietnam's request to send its ships with rice for Vietnamese labourers in Iraq and bring home a number of them.

The request was made in Vu Khoan's meeting with ambassadors and charge d'affaires a.i. [ad interim] of committee's member countries.

The foreign diplomats promised to report this to their governments.

Party Sends Greetings to Workers' Party of Korea

BK1010103990 Hanoi VNA in English 0644 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 10—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on the 45th anniversary of the party.

The message acclaimed the Korean people's achievements in socialism construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il-song, and their resolute struggle for national reunification by peaceful means.

It wished the solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the two parties and peoples further consolidation and development for the two peoples's interests, for peace and development in Asia and the world over.

Athletes 'Fulfill Their Task' at Beijing Games

BK0710102890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Reports from Beijing said that after 10 days attending the ASIAD '90, the Vietnamese sports delegation ended its competition at the Asian Games. During their stay in Beijing, Vietnamese athletes have fulfilled their task of contributing to strengthening the solidarity and friendship among nations in Asia, especially the friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and China.

Chinese leaders and people in Beijing warmly welcomed the first participation of Vietnamese athletes at this international competition.

Central Committee Secretariat Holds Conference

BK0810114990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat held a conference in Hanoi from 3 to 7 October to preliminarily review the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution.

Attending the conference were representatives of the party committees and the people's committees of provinces and cities from Quang Tri northward and of various central sectors and committees.

The conference to preliminarily review the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution by the southern provinces will be held on 17 October.

Party Central Committee Secretary Vu Oanh presided over the conference. The conferees heard the achievements in mass agitation reported by representatives of Truong Thi ward of Vinh City, Nghe Tinh Province; Van Phuc village of Ha Son Binh Province; Hop Thinh village of Vinh Phu Province; Song Cam shipbuilding yard of Haiphong; Hanoi University; level 3 Le Qui Dong school; Hai Duong City Hospital of Hai Hung Province; the Ha Son Binh provincial party committee; and the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee.

The conferees also heard the views of many other delegates of provincial and city party committees and central sectors and committees on the same task. They asserted that the results achieved by some typical units of primary installations in implementing the eighth plenum resolution have demonstrated that the viewpoints on mass motivation, which are generally recapitulated in the resolution, are completely correct and accurate. They held that the resolution implemented by localities and sectors has brought about good results in consolidating and raising the knowledge of cadres and party members about the strategic importance of the current mass agitation task of our party and state.

After the resolution was disseminated, many provincial and city party committees have issued topical resolutions and established action programs to set forth tasks and duties ahead in order to settle the pressing petitions by the masses concerning production and life. They have intensified leadership and assisted political and mass organizations in promoting solidarity, rallying the masses, and attentively caring for the interests of all strata of the people.

The conferees particularly stressed the requirement of close guidance by the party Secretariat and the Council of Ministers and demanded vigorous changes in the economic, cultural, and internal affairs sectors regarding the implementation of central policies to intensify anti-corruption measures, assure security and order, and protect and develop the production of domestic goods.

Comrade Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh spent a whole day attending and addressing the conference. He recalled the lessons and teachings of President Ho Chi Minh on mass agitation and cited some experiences in mass motivation. He stressed that if we want to fulfill the mass agitation task well and win the people's confidence, we must oppose corruption and bureaucratism. All policies and regulations must be formulated by the people and for the people. The responsibility of all agencies, mass organizations and trade, youth, and women unions should actively struggle to protect democracy and the interests of their members. Many associations should be organized to care for and exchange experiences in the production and processing of agricultural products and foodstuffs, or to take care of social issues such as anti-illiteracy and family planning.

He criticized some localities, including some high-level party organs, for belittling at times the mass agitation task. The party central committee's proselytizing and nationalities departments should renovate their activities. If we want the people join mass organizations, the activities of various mass organizations and associations must be practical and bring about economic results.

In order to satisfactorily fulfill the mass motivation task in the days ahead, leaders of all ranks should attentively select competent cadres and create conditions in terms of proper facilities and remuneration for mass agitation cadres to operate.

Mass motivation organs and mass organizations will not operate in a red tape manner but must stay close to the grass-roots levels to firmly grasp the aspirations and thinking of the masses. The party general secretary stressed that now more than ever before we should perform well the mass motivation task because all policies and lines of the party to be successful must be implemented by the masses just as Uncle Ho said: Even though the party leads, the revolutionary undertaking belongs to the people.

Premier Issues Directive on Planning Tasks

BK1010075490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] On 5 October, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued Directive No. 355-CT listing the main tasks of the planning organs of the central level and those of the various ministries, provinces, and municipalities. The State Planning Commission's tasks are:

- to organize the elaboration of strategies for socioeconomic development and master plans for the redistribution of productive forces;
- to organize the elaboration of long-term, five-year, and annual projects and plans for national socioeconomic development;
- to submit to the Council of Ministers general ideas and viewpoints on measures and policies necessary for ensuring the implementation of plans in the right direction;
- to study and draft some inter-sectoral policies as assigned by the Council of Ministers; and
- to control and monitor the implementation of plans;

The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers is responsisble for examining and approving master plans for development of productive forces according to territorial divisions. It also has the duty of examining and approving state-level economic-technical norms, and so forth.

Directive No. 355-CT of the chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out the tasks the central, provincial, and municipal planning bodies must satisfactorily carry out to serve as a transitional, preparatory step aimed at renovating planning work and paving the way for the enactment of Council of Ministers legal documents in replacement of Decree No. 49-CT dated 25 March 1974 on organization and operation of the State Planning Commission and other documents related to the system of planning organizations.

Do Muoi: Bureaucratic Centralized Planning 'Poor'

BK1010074890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam reporter, this morning, 8 October, the State Planning Commission held a grand ceremony to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese planning service. Comrade Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee and former chairman of the first planning commission of the government, and Comrade Do Muoi, chairnman of the Council of Ministers, attended and cordially addressed the participants.

Comrade Phan Van Khai, chairman of the State Planning Commission, read a report and appraised the planning service's work of the past 35 years. He pointed out: The planning service has made numerous efforts to contribute to elaborating and implementing programs and five-year and annual plans, and to socioeconomic rehabilitation and development. It has also participated in the elaboration of various policies and made responsible contributions to serving the party leadership and state management in all sectors and at all levels. However, at present planning work still fails to meet the requirements of renovation and the quality of plans remain low.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman Do Muoi stressed: The bureaucratic centralized method of planning based on state subsidies, with plans being imposed by the upper echelon on the lower one regardless of the grass-roots' autonomy and self-imposed responsibilities, foregoing the application of various economic laws and commodity-money and market relationships, just like we once did in the past, is a poor, ineffective method. This will not only neutralize the effective role of planning work in practice but will also cause considerable damage in many respects to the national economy.

In his statement, Comrade Pham Van Dong reminded plan makers to ceaselessly improve their standards and knowledge to bring into full play our national characteristics and to combine them with the strength of our time in planning work. Plan makers should also be constantly innovative, dynamic, and creative in planning work and should develop the intellect, independence, and autonomy of all sectors and localities.

Committee Reports Results of Antismuggling Drive

BK0910020390 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 8—The Central Task Force Committee in the past two months spotted and treated many cases of foreign goods smuggling, refunding to the state budget 20 billion dong. In a press conference held in Ho Chi Minh City recently, Le Minh Dao, standing member of the committee, said that in a short period, the southern provinces have confiscated more than 1.2 million packs of foreign cigarettes, many cars, motor bicycles, refrigerators and canned beer smuggling across the border.

In particular, the police and military police force of Ho Chi Minh City, with the assistance of the local people, have arrested 300 smugglers from the Vietnam-Cambodia border, seizing 60,000 packs of foreign cigarettes, four trucks and hundreds of motorcycles.

2,800 Party Members Expelled in Hai Hung Province

BK1010072190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] In Hai Hung Province, 492 grass-roots party organizations comprising 55,600 members have participated in the campaign to consolidate basic party organizations and enhance the quality of party members. These organizations have taken disciplinary action ranging from reprimands to dismissals against more than 5,000 party members, have expelled 2,800 from the party, and continue to educate nearly 1,000 others.

The Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee has chosen 50 party chapters in various areas as pilot organizations of its party consolidation drive to draw experience for future action. The province has also set up work teams and cadre groups to inspect and determine the shortcomings of party leaders at various levels and of party members who have committed mistakes. This is aimed at ensuring that appropriate corrective measures will be taken against offenders, thus restoring the masses' confidence in the party.

Operating in accordance with the motto of combining disciplinary action with debt collection, Kim Thi, Tu Loc, Cam Binh, Nam Thanh, and Ninh Thanh Districts have recovered hundreds of hectares of land misappropriated by party members and have collected hundreds of metric tons of paddy as debts owed by party members working under product contracts. The districts have also effectively resolved many cases of debt delinquency and established regulations for expenditures in various cooperatives and public organs.

Criminals, Forgers Held in Ho Chi Minh City

BK0910100690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City recently completed a month-long third crime suppression drive. With public assistance, public security units have broken up 125 criminal gangs comprising 332 members and arrested 55 fugitives on the wanted lists and 229 escapees from reeducation centers, making a big haul of material evidence. At the same time, they have wiped out nearly 200 nests of drug addicts, brothels, and gambling dens, detaining 118 vice den operators.

Owing to effective propaganda work, 443 suspects turned themselves in during the drive. Many of these people have shown sincere repentance and performed meritorious services in atonement for their crimes by helping the public security forces solve criminal cases and track down accomplices on the run.

Acting in coordination of the cultural and information service, the public security forces have dealt with hundreds of cases of illegal film shows and video cassette dubbing and renting, taking into temporary custody 120 video cassette recorders and many video cassettes with bad contents. They have also discovered a nest of counterfeiters engaged in forging 2,000-dong banknotes. The culprits were arrested and their printing equipment confiscated.

Australia

Hawke Criticizes Opposition of Japanese Role

BK1010084590 Hong Kong AFP in English 0727 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Canberra, Oct 10 (AFP)—Prime Minister Bob Hawke accused the conservative opposition Wednesday of stupidity for opposing a wider military role for Japan. He told parliament the conservatives' objections while supporting Japan's entry to the United Nations Security Council were "at best perplexing and at worst just plain stupid". It was the second time this year the opposition had tried to make an issue out of Japan for its own political gain, the prime minister said.

In a speech Tuesday, opposition leader John Hewson said Japan should not be encouraged to play a military role even in peace-keeping forces because of sensitivity stemming from its role in World War II. But he said the opposition supported Japan being given a permanent seat on the Security Council.

Shortly before a visit to Japan in September, Mr. Hawke said the government would give positive encouragement for Japan to play a wider military role in world affairs, such as taking part in the task force currently deployed in the Gulf and in peace-keeping forces. But the extent and type of role was for Japan to decide, he said.

Mr. Hawke said he had not heard any comments from Southeast Asian countries in relation to his remarks but he appreciated there would be some sensitivity in the region about Japan increasing its military role. Japan occupied much of Southeast Asia from 1941 until its final defeat in 1945.

PNG Says 'Horrified by Claims of Atrocities'

BK0610053790 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] The Australian Government says it has firm assurances from the Papua New Guinea Government that it is horrified by claims of atrocities on the island of Bougainville and that they had been investigated.

The human rights group, Amnesty International, this week made a submission on individual cases to a federal parliamentary foreign affairs committee sitting in Sydney. Amnesty alleged that there had been cases of extrajudicial executions and torture, involving the security forces and the revolutionary forces in Bougainville during 1989 as well as 1990.

A minority political party in federal parliament, the Australian Democrats, have called on the government to put more presure on Papua New Guinea for an inquiry into the claims. A spokesman for Australia's foreign affairs minister, Senator Evans, says the minister is satisfied the Government of Papua New Guinea is looking into the claims.

New Zealand

Opposition Leader 'Hopeful' on U.S. Accord

BK1010050690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0426 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Wellington, Oct 10 (AFP)—New Zealand's opposition National Party, leading in polls running up to October 27's general elections, is still hopeful of renegotiating a military alliance with the United States, party leader Jim Bolger said here Wednesday. But Disarmament Minister Fran Wilde claimed that statements Tuesday by U.S. Secretary of State James Baker had blown the opposition's policy out of the water.

The ruling Labour Party, which banned nuclear-armed warships from New Zealand ports, effectively ending the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand and United States) alliance, has been attempting to make military relationships an election issue. National has endorsed the nuclear free policy, although claims it will be able to negotiate a non-nuclear pact with the United States once in government. The issue has, however, had a markedly lower profile than in two previous general elections.

Speaking after annual defence talks with Australia in Washington, Mr. Baker restated his country's adherence to its policy of neither confirming nor denying the presence of nuclear weapons on its warships or aircraft. "Until there can be an understanding of that on the part of New Zealand, there will not be any opportunity to advance the defence and security aspects of our relationship and, indeed, no opportunity for there to be a dialogue between the United States and New Zealand on defence and security issues," he said.

But Mr. Bolger remained optimistic he could renegotiate a defence alliance with the U.S. "I have not the slightest doubt that we'll enter into dialogue and discussions and I'm very optimistic they'll have a positive outcome," he said.

Ms. Wilde said Mr. Baker's remarks proved that the U.S. will only renegotiate defence arrangements with New Zealand if the anti-nuclear policy is dropped. In a statement she said Mr. Bolger was not listening to New Zealanders who were telling him he could not hedge his bets, adding, "perhaps his colleagues could persuade him to listen to the American secretary of state."

Meanwhile Labour Wednesday released its defence election manifesto calling for a regional commitment, participation in peacekeeping forces and a continuation of the anti-nuclear policy. It pledged to keep defence spending capped at present levels. "Over the next three years the Labour government will consolidate its self-reliant defence and international relations policy and protect the integrity of its anti-nuclear stance," the policy said.